JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,904—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.
* CLYDE	6099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5183	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6594	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wilmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6554	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,220	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Veroua	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,080,	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buarah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers,

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed. Fixed Deposits received at Rates of Interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit payable in all parts of the World issued for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, Pay and Pensions collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CLARETS

SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 2	6 2	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15 12	8 6	14 0	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	19 0	10 0	17 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	27 0	14 8	24 0	13 0
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	21 4	13 0	19 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34 8	20 0	31 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	42 8	23 8	38 0	21 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

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McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.	Bunder Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MRS. ANNIE BESANT
Will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
On FRIDAY, the 6th APRIL 1900, at 6 P.M.,
On the "SEARCH for HAPPINESS."
Only Orchestra Stall Tickets for Re. 1 each, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Rest FREE without Tickets.
Doors closed punctually at 6 o'clock.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCCANIEN," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an ASSISTANT MASTER'S PLACE, now vacant in the High School Department of this Institution. From such as have passed (1) the B. A. Examination in Natural Science, or (2) the B. Sc. Examination in Physical Geography, or (3) the second examination in Agriculture, or (4) the Diploma Examination in Agriculture.

WANTED, also (1) a WRITING MASTER (one who has passed the Matriculation or the School Final Examination and can write a good vertical or upright hand will be preferredc, and 2) an experienced Assistant Master for the Middle School, a GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE will be preferred.

Apply, stating salary required and with copies of testimonials, to the MANAGING TRUSTEE, BYRAMJEE JEEJEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, at Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a
NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,
Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 12.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY
NEARLY .....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Re. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1. each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 23-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale, Blue, Heliotrope and Green ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORN & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Se underabad.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. W. FREESE'S Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW—Hon'ble Mr J. NUGENT'S Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crokeryware, Plated ware, Piano, Carpets, &c., at the Ridge Malabar Hill.

APPLES—AUSTRALIAN.—Rs. 15 a case or Rs. 1-12-0 a dozen. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Ice Factory, Ballard Pier.

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

WANTED,—OLD BOOKS on INDIA and the EAST. Scarce Oriental Works are much appreciated. Send list with reasonable prices to J. GHORE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from 1st April. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN and Co., Girgam.

TO LET.—The UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW called the "LAND'S END" situated at "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Point" at Bandora Hill, formerly occupied by the late Mr. N. S. Symons and afterwards by Mr. N. F. Paton. Apply to the SECRETARY and AGENT, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872, at "Alice Buildings," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

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NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
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AT MODERATE RATES.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	18 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
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Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge and Roberts," also English-made drawingroom furniture, best rich crockery and glass-ware, a sweet toned mahogany grand square piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong English built landaulette by "Offord," a handsome strong brown waler horse, 1 Calcutta built cabriolette, set of plated mounted English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of the Hon'ble Justice H. J. PARSONS.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS
SALE IN BOMBAY OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, CUTCH BHARAPUR, CUTCH CAIRA AND SEWRI.
In the HIGH Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 636 of 1897.
Cassumalli Jairajbhai Pirbhai, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Breach Candy, a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend his mother Rehmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai also residing at Breach Candy, Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Khanubai, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Pedder Road .....Defendant.
AND
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 39 of 1897.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, late of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, Deceased.
Khanubai, widow of the said Deceased .....Plaintiff,
vs.
Cassumali Jairajbhai Pirbhai, a minor under the age of 18 years by his Guardian the mother, Rehmatbai, the widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai, the first defendant, Ismailbhai Nensey, the second defendant, and Rahimtoolabhai Pirbhai, the third defendant .....Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decrees made in the above suits and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., by order of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court, at the respective premises on the respective dates and hours mentioned below.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed parties to the above suits in the following Properties, namely:—
IN BOMBAY.
LOT NO. 1.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at the premises at 4 p.m.
Property at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill,
All that piece of Pension and Tax land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under one or more of the following numbers. That is to say, Collector's old No. 616, new No. 2351, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7119, Municipal Ward No. 3891 (3,) Street No. 72-82, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, near Mahaluxmi, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1871 square yards, and bounded on the North by a passage, on the East by a foot path and beyond that by the Pedder Road, on the South by the property of Virchand Dipchand, and on the West by the property of the late Jairajbhai Pirbhai.
LOT NO. 2.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 4 p. m. at the Auctioneers' Room.
Properties in Cutch Bharapur.
(1) One Godown behind the Trust Bungalow, admeasuring 18 12 "guj" in length and 10 12 " guj " in breadth, bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West and South by the land of Lalji Ramji, and on the North by the bungalow of the late Jairajbhai Pirbhai.
(2) One shop admeasuring 10 " guj " in length and 7 "guj" in breadth, bounded on the East and South by the property of the Barber Ayb, on the West by the Public Road, and on the North by Suttar Street.
(3) Four shops and three rooms and compound, bounded on the East by Public Road, on the West partly by the land of Jaffar Rahimtoola and Hunsraj Runmul and partly by the land of Bundeally Tharia, on the North by the land of Hurji Thariani and Rahimbhai Allarakhia, and on the South by the land of Hunsraj Hunmul, the particulars whereof are as follows:—
One shop admeasuring 'guj in length and 5½ guj in breadth let to Hassum Ladhani at the

NOTICES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1885 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment-like paper, folio size, superbly bound, encased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The pair including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be soldlany time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 10th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 195, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in this Club, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1900, at 6 P.M., to consider a proposal brought forward by the Committee (regarding the ENTRANCE FEE.

STEWART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1899, at the Rate of Eight per cent., per annum, and will be payable on and after the 5th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Board.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of April, 1900, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), for the Purchase of

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th March, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31s December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	6 p.c.	80
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£67 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	3 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	5921-2xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	1 bon. }	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		66
Bellary S & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.1	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5,50	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 per ct.	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	0.1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	675
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	320
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinguanghat	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	50	520
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs 25	465
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	1 10xd
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	4, 0	no dvd	130xo
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs85	69.
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25.	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	105
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madhavji United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,700
Manaikxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1650
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	371-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1430
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	173
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550pl 15
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700pl 35
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	190
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mill Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	55
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Allilance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25.
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs50	410xd
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	2
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	si	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,690
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	900	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	56	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	255
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	9	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	100	25	500
Soondry & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd 1
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500		9	1090
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	158
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	10	12	36 1-2xd

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will" positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 2-48m., 3-44a. Low water 8-34m., 9-40a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Shri Waghjee Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p. m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p. m.
Bombay Club, Special General Meeting, 6 p. m.
St. Thomas, Cathedral, Stainer's "Crucifixion," 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per extra s. s. Oceanian, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. Peel, of the Apollo Bunder, has reported to the police, that a bicycle, valued at Rs. 100, was stolen from the passage in his house, on Tuesday morning.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, under the management of the trustees of the fund for erecting cheap residencies for poor Parsees, the total number of patients treated during last month was 549, of which there were 147 males, 217 females and 185 children.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP.—Mr. N. M. Samarth writes:—"I have no doubt the correspondent who sent you that flattering notice of my intended candidature for University Fellowship, which you inserted yesterday, meant well. Indeed, I can scarcely blame him for his gushing appreciation. I should, however, have preferred his communicating to me his hearty approval of my candidature in a private letter instead of writing to you."

THE B. B. C. I. AND HINDU HOLIDAYS.—The Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has informed Mr. Balcrushnajee Bhaskerrao Pitale, that, in accordance with his expressed wishes and a petition from the Hindu residents of Santa Cruz and other places up to Borivli, he has kindly arranged to run, on Sunday next, a Hindu holiday of Ram-Navmi," the midday train to Virar half-an-hour or so later, to enable these residents to return from Bombay for their festival meals in company of their family members, after observing the anniversary of the birth of "Ram" in the temples of Bombay.

WASHED ASHORE.—The dead body of a female child was, on Tuesday last, found lying amongst the rocks, below high-water mark, near the Mahaluxmee Temple, by a muccadum of labourers in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The body was naked and in an advanced state of decomposition. The child appeared to be about six months old but to what caste it belonged could not be ascertained. The skin had peeled off and eyes had disappeared. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of March the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,041. Among them the number of new admissions was 452; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	19	5	5	29
Vanias	43	12	15	70
Brahmins	65	25	14	104
Lohanas	14	6	6	26
Other castes	160	19	44	223
Total	301	67	84	452

The average daily attendance was 93.

THE CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Superintendent Nolan charged one Shaikh Mahomed Abdool Rahiman, a dock-labourer, with causing grievous hurt to Rao Babaji, by kicking him on the abdomen. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. On the morning of the 25th ultimo, the accused had an altercation with a woman regarding some nuisance that had been committed by the latter's daughter. He abused and assaulted the mother of the child. The complainant Rao Babaji, who boarded with the woman and who was in the house at the time the scuffle took place, came out of the house, and questioned the accused why he was assaulting the woman. The accused thereupon turned upon him and kicked him on the abdomen, knocking him down. While complainant was lying on the ground accused gave him a blow with his clenched fist. Complainant became unconscious and died shortly after. The magistrate, on the evidence altered the charge to one of simple hurt and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Mastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain Henry Bradshaw, commander of the P. and O. Co.'s s. Egypt, charged T. H. Cordery and G. F. White seamen on board the steamers, with disobedience of lawful commands in that they refused to be transferred to the s. s. Clyde, another of the Company's steamer. Cordery stated that he had signed articles for service on the s.s. Egypt only, and that during his six years' service no articles had ever been read out to him. White made a similar statement, saying that his service extended over a period of eight years. The magistrate said he did not wish to be hard on the accused, but their action clearly amounted to disobedience of lawful commands. It might be that the articles had not been read over to them by the shipping master in London, but for all that they were bound by the articles which they had actually signed. His Worship said he was willing to give another chance to the accused and would not sentence them if they consented to be transferred from the Egypt. The accused having refused to comply, they were sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment and a forfeiture of two days' wages.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
"B" COMPANY.

THE following are the names of the winners of the company prizes for season 1899-1900:—

Presented by Major T. M. English.

(1) Open to all members of the company.

	Points.	
Sergt. F. H. English	165	Winner of gold medal.
Corpl. M. Veevers	157	Winner of silver medal with gold centre.
Vol. A. D'Souza	152	Winner of silver medal with gold centre.
Bugler. H. A. Fide	151	Winner of silver medal.
Bugler. H. C. Fide	150	Winner of silver medal.

(2) Open only to members who have joined the company since 31st March 1899.

	Points.	
Vol. B. Haller	142	Winner of silver medal.
Vol. J. L. Collins	142	Winner of silver medal.

Presented by Lieuts. S. S. Greaves and A. R. Sharp.

	Points.	Value Rs.
Sergt. F. H. English	83	35
Vol. E. S. Lyna	79	25
Sergt. A. A. Irvine	75	20
Clr.-Sergt. F. W. Thomas	74	15
Corpl. M. Veevers	74	15
Vol. T. G. Race	72	10
Vol. A. D. Bingham	65	10
Vol. R. Haller	60	10
Vol. H. O. Roberts	52	5
Vol. V. Gibbons	51	5

JOUBERT'S SNUB TO THE GERMANS.

A CERTAIN Herr Stolberg, of Wurtemberg, late Secretary to Col. Schiel, now a prisoner in Simon's Bay, has returned to Berlin, where he has told a story which is not very creditable to the valour of the German adventurers now fighting with the Boers. According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post," after the battle of Elandslaagte the Boers made no secret of the fact that they regarded the Germans as responsible for their defeat. When the scattered German corps reassembled at Dannhauser, Gen. Joubert addressed them as follows:—"People, I thank you for having sacrificed yourselves for the Republic, but we require no officers who strive for orders and decorations of honour. We need only such people as fight simply and solely for the freedom of the Republic. I may tell you, by the way, that you possess little discipline, and it will be better if you return to Johannesburg and drill yourselves." In consequence of this address many Germans, including the field cornet, left the commando. Only those, says Stolberg, remained who had neither occupation nor money, but their enthusiasm was gone.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
THURSDAY, APRIL 5.
8-15 p.m.—Litany Service and Address.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court, yesterday morning.

THEFT OF BUNDLES OF CLOTHES.

Janki Gunpat, *alias* Jayashanker Gayadhar, *alias* Mahavir Jayashanker, was charged with having, on the 5th February last, committed housebreaking and also theft of two bundles of clothes, the property of Pragjee Maharaj. The evidence showed that on the night of the day mentioned, the accused was seen to leave the house of the complainant with the bundles under his arms. As the complainant was known to be absent, the accused was followed by some neighbours. Accused then threw away the bundles and endeavoured to escape. He was then arrested and the property subsequently identified by the complainant, who found that the padlock had been removed from the door of his room. Accused, in defence, alleged the case had been got up against him. He was found guilty and admitted several previous convictions. His Lordship deferred sentence.

The following case was tried before his Lordship and the same special jury:—

THE CRAWFORD MARKET MURDER.

Tribhowan Govind, *alias* Mustan Govind, was charged with murder in having, on the 30th December last, caused the death of Fattoo Essac near the Crawford Market. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Murzban, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Young for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, foreman.

Mr. G. A. Prior de Saone.	Mr. Ardeshir S. Framjee.
Mr. D. E. Watcha.	Mr. D. J. Tata.
Mr. Bhowram Raghoba.	Mr. C. J. Vernon.
Mr. S. Meyers.	Mr. Hugh Monie.

Further evidence having been given relating to the manner in which the accused attacked the deceased, and proving that he had obtained the knife from a shop in Abdul Rehman Street, the accused, in defence, alleged he was drunk at the time of the occurrence. He had been out on a spree with three friends and had lost control of his senses. He was called Mustan, because he had been mad some years ago. His photograph had been taken at the New High School which he used to attend on the Esplanade. When he recovered his fellow school boys told him the photograph had been taken, because he had gone off his head. He used to sell lemonade to the boys of the school, and after he had gone mad, and had recovered, the boys told him his photograph had been taken on the Cricket ground.

At this stage, his Lordship directed Inspector Flannaghan to go to the New High School and endeavour to find out if anything was known about the accused.

Mr. Lang, in closing the case for the Crown, submitted that the accused had been caught red-handed and that his plea of drunkenness was no excuse for his crime and was entirely unsupported by evidence. It was not to be supposed that a man purchased such a formidable weapon as the knife before the Court without the intention of committing murder. The accused after the quarrel had at once gone and purchased the knife and then had struck the deceased when he found him off his guard. Counsel considered there had been no grave or sudden provocation given by Fulttoo; and submitted that there was nothing in the case to reduce the offence from that of murder. He asked the jury not to credit the suggestion that the accused had at one time been made as the matter was not before the Court.

Mr. Young, for the accused, said it was not suggested that his client was mad when he did the act with which he was charged. He was, however, of an excitable temper, and that being so, it may have influenced his sudden attack on the man Fattoo.

At this stage Inspector Flannaghan informed his Lordship that the masters of the New High School knew nothing about the accused.

Mr. Young continuing said he did not expect the school masters would know anything about the accused who had only been a hanger-on at the school, and as such only known to the boys. Counsel denied that the accused had inflicted the blows, and asked the jury to believe that he was only a passer-by at the time of his arrest. The police with the energy for which they were so conspicuous had simply taken up the wrong man. Counsel suggested that the assault had been committed by another man, and that the zealous policeman, after arresting the accused, had no difficulty in getting up evidence against him. Dealing with the case on the assumption that the accused had committed the murder, Mr. Young asked the jury to hold that the circumstances of the case brought it within the exceptions of the Code dealing with grave and sudden provocation.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith could have left no doubt upon their minds that the death of the deceased was caused by the injuries inflicted upon him with a knife. His Lordship went through the principal portions of the evidence for the Crown to enable the jury to judge who had inflicted those injuries. It was for the jury to consider whether anybody else but the prisoner could have inflicted the blows, remembering that the native policeman said he saw some of the blows given, and that he immediately after arrested the prisoner. The jury were to consider from the nature of the wound and the nature of the weapon used, whether the intention of the person who struck the blows was to cause death, or whether he had knowledge that he was likely to cause death. The position of the wounds, their character, and the weapon with which the wounds were inflicted, must be considered. The jury must also consider whether the crime came under any of the exceptions mentioned in the Code; whether it was committed under grave and sudden provocation; whether the man, when he committed the crime, had lost the power of self-control.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and that the injuries were inflicted without the intention to cause death.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the jury had taken a lenient view of his case. At the same time he had taken the life of a fellow-creature by stabbing him in a fit of passion; and the Court could not pass upon him a less sentence than seven years' transportation.

THEFT OF HANKERCHIEFS.

Aboo Sulleman, a Mahomedan, was placed before his Lordship and a common jury, on a charge of theft of pocket handkerchiefs, the property of Keshawji Purshotum. The prisoner was proved to have removed the property from the complainant's shop at Parel, and was arrested while making off with the proceeds of the theft. He was found guilty and admitted a previous conviction. Sentence reserved.

THEFT OF HORSE FOOD.

Hari Mahadeo, *alias* Abdul Hussein, *alias* Narayen Mahadev, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury with having, on the 28th February, committed theft of a quantity of horse food belonging to Shewjee Dunghi. The accused was alleged to have removed the bag from a number of other bags stacked see Carnac Bunder, and was arrested while carrying it along the Carnac Road. In defence the accused alleged he had been engaged to carry the bag by another man who ran away, when the police came upon the scene. The jury by a majority of 8 to 1 found that the evidence was insufficient to prove the charge. The accused was discharged.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Luxuman Vithoo, *alias* Kalia Vithoo, was charged with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 1-6-6, on the 20th February. The complainant Shunker Vijansand said that on the above date, he was making purchases in the bazaar at Dadar when the accused, it was alleged, took the purse from his pocket. The accused having stated he wished to call two witnesses his Lordship adjourned the trial for a fortnight.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

34-1900—K B Mehta—Choonilal Panalal vs Karamdan Chotamal and another—Madhavjee V. Part heard.

For hearing of Preliminary Issue.

247-99—Payne G S and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

193-98—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Saheb Shirazee vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

626-97—M H Khan—Kallos Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deray vs Purshotum Lalla and others—Sorabjee and J for trial on merits, for postponment.

489-96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjepe and others—K J Manri, and Chitnis M and M. Payne, G S and M.

519-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishaba and others—Smetham B and N.

188-98—Thakurvas D C and H—F amjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

572-97—Edgelow G and W—Mirza Alli Mahomed Sherazee vs Haji Abdool Hoosein Zenab Abadin—Craigie L and O.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 24th ultimo, the prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Broach, Poona Khandesh and Nasik; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	914,449	891,413
Dependants	248,725	255,503
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	88,762	91,439

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Punch Mahals.—Deepening the tank at Dohad. Deepening the tank at Jhalod. Deepening the tank at Kanelao.

Kaira.—Mehmadabad-Mahudha Road, Ladvel Tank excavation, Jakhli Tank excavation.

Poona.—Constructing the Dimbha-Shimashankar Road.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-breaking on the Khospuri-Ismailpur Road.

The Collector of Khandesh has undertaken, with the consent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, to carry out by famine labour the work of supplying 100,000 cubic feet of shingle required for the Railway.

A grant of Rs. 20,000 has been made for expenditure in the Deccan districts on deepening or clearing existing wells, boring holes in suitable localities and removing silt from tanks with natural springs, and the following instructions have at the same time been issued:—

"In cases in which considerable numbers of people can be supplied with water from wells deepened or sunk in private land and cannot conveniently get it otherwise, Collectors are authorised to make the best arrangements they can with the owners. Interest may be remitted if the owners are willing on that condition to sink or deepen the wells without delay with money advanced by Government, and to allow the public to draw water for domestic consumption until the present drought ceases; but if that concession is not regarded as sufficient, part of the cost may be contributed by Government and the balance debited as takavi. The owners, however, will seldom, it is feared, carry out the work with sufficient expedition for the purpose in view, and it will generally be best for the Collectors to arrange to get the work done. It will consist mainly in deepening wells, and the owners will probably be willing for the advantage gained at the cost of Government to allow the public to use the water in the current season for domestic consumption."

The following further allotments were sanctioned during the past financial year:—

Rs. 255,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Khandesh.

Rs. 10,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Sholapur.

Rs. 9,820 for kitchens attached to relief works in Broach.

Rs. 3,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Thana.

Rs. 5 000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Ahmednagar.

Rs. 1,500 for kitchens attached to relief works in Satara.

Rs. 50,000 for gratuitous relief in Sholapur.

Rs. 49,935 for gratuitous relief in Gujarat.

Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief in Ahmednagar.

Rs. 1,500 for gratuitous relief in Nasik.

Rs. 8,500 for village doles in Gujarat.

Rs. 20,000 for poor-houses in Gujarat.

Rs. 27,684 for Civil Agency works in Ahmedabad.

Rs. 500 for Civil Agency works in Ahmednagar.

Rs. 575 for grass depots in Ahmednagar.

Rs. 1,10,000 for loans for subsistence to Talukdars and other respectable landholders in Gujarat.

The grant of additional rem

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THE SIXTH of a SERIES OF SIX LECTURES on "Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied" being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1899-1900, will be delivered in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, (TO-DAY) commencing at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"PECULIARITIES OF THE NEW HEBREW."

LECTURER—MR. EZEKIEL MOSES EZEKIEL, B.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., E.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th April, 1900.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 3-4	plus 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	—1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	£110 1-2	—10s.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	954	plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16	—1-16
" New York	593-1	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25'20	"
" New York	486 1-4	"
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent.	unchanged.
" short London Bills	3 3-4 "	unchanged
" Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 "	unchanged.

Wheat afloat for U. K. £3,340,000 quarters.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady with very little doing. Some Bank Telegraphic was given for October at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s.3 15-16d. was wanted for ready but was not obtainable. Credits were again offered for near delivery at 1s. 4 1-8d., but Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 5-32d. for any delivery.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15 16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	170
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	1951 2
Hongkong "	144
Japan "	148 1-2
Japan 60 "	148

On China, and Japan, better rates could have been procured than above quoted, but very few bills are making on either place just now.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 96 1-2, and improved steadily during the day to Rs. 96 13-16 with "bears" beginning to cover their sales. Calcutta is 2as. lower than we are at Rs. 96 11-16.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The share market is steady and there is a good demand for the better class of shares Jamshed Manufacturing S. and W. Co., Rs. 130 xd., and Leopold S. and W. Co., Rs. 165.

FREIGHTS.—The Laju is reported fixed for London April loading at 19s. A small lot for Marseilles has been done for April, at 16s. 6d. The market is quiet with very little doing.

COALS.—The market is firmer and a sale of 3,000 tons Singareni is reported for April despatch, at Rs. 13-12-0.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED.—A small business continues to pass. "Bold' ready is slightly firmer and sellers are asking Rs. 8-9-0 owing to small stocks. Small grain is quoted Rs. 8-3-6 to Rs. 8-4-0. For April-May, bold grain is firmer at Rs. 8-6-9. The quotation for Sutna is Rs. 8-4-0 and for small grain Rs. 8-2-0 to Rs. 8-2-6.

CASTORSEED.—The demand continues good for ready at Rs. 37-12-0, and the rate for April-May has also improved and is now quoted at Rs. 39.

RAPESEED is in strong demand for ready, and business has been done in Brown Cawnpore, and Brown Etawa, at Rs. 6-13-0 and Rs. 6-14-0, respectively.

SEEDS.—Yellow Cawnpore is strong at Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-7-0. For April-May there is little or nothing doing but prices keep steady.

POPPYSEED.—Ready continues firm at last mentioned rates. April-May is easier and a small business is reported at Rs. 8-5-0.

COTTON.—On receipt of firmer advices from Liverpool and New York the market opened firm with ready, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher and contracts as much as Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. Exporters were in the market as buyers but the sudden rise in rates deterred them from buying to any great extent. Agents of Mills were also buyers, but for the same reason, they did not get much. Altogether some 1,500 to 1,600 bales were placed.

Closing rates are, approximately :—

Fully Good Bengals, May	Rs. 211
Fine " " "	" 216
Good Westerns	" 216 to 217
Good S. G. Dharwar	" 227 to 228
Good Bhownuggar	" 222

New crops are firmer, and Fully Good Bengals for January, 1901, are quoted at Rs. 166. Good Broach for March, 1901, Rs. 196.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bale Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 bales Imports 31,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 8-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed quiet, but steady, Egyptian Fair Brown 7 5-16d.—3 16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb
5-9	5-7	4-63	4-29	4-20
pl. 1 64	pl. 1-32	pl. 1-32	pl. 1-32	pl. 132

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	13,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
Do Continent	24,000 bales
Mid-Uplands	9-9-16 unchanged
Futures, month of July	9'07pl. 9
do do October	8'07pl. 4

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	465
Barsee and Nugur	185
Berar	417
Total Comras	1,067
Hingunghat	...
Dholleras	12
Broach	...
Compta and Dharwar	1,201
Westerns	100
Bengals	313
Sind	165
Persian	433
Total	3,292

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	7,801
Linseed	8,909
Rapeseed	17,376
Gingellyseed	144
Poppyseed	21
Groundnuts	144
Castorseed	2,242
Rice	166,036
Myrabollams	11,196

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 34-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	54
Bar Silver	27 7-16

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 24th March, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,65,720	4,89,623	6,045	6,61,388
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 1 miles.	...	...	...	8,88,289
Decrease				Rs. 2,26,901

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	2,55,000	4,000	3,52,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	553	9	764
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	4,52,000	13,28,000	20,000	18,00,000
Total for 6 weeks	6,45,000	15,83,000	24,000	21,52,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,178	2,33,625	2,294	3,10,349
Per mile of Ry. do.	161	507	5	673
Total to corresponding date do.	5,22,012	13,67,225	14,739	19,03,976
Increase for the week				Rs. 41,651
Ditto to date				2,48,424

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GADAG,

DEATH.

BRADY—March 23, at Gadag, Harriett Frances, wife of J C Brady, aged 27 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

THE important question whether it be indeed true that trade follows the flag, is discussed in a scientific spirit in Mr. Alleyne Ireland's work on Tropical Colonization, to which we have recently called attention. The author having found that there is no published analysis of trade returns that would justify one theory on the subject, has been at the pains to supply that desideratum. McCulloch, author of the Dictionary of Commerce, expressed the opinion that a country which founds a colony on the principle—now universally adopted by Great Britain—that it shall be free to trade with all the world, will still have great advantages in its markets from identity of language, religion and customs. These legitimate sources of preference, combined with equal or greater cheapness, will give the merchants of the Mother-Country the complete command of the colonial markets. That comforting theory leaves out of sight the fact that time and local conditions will combine to diminish the influence of the original identity of tastes and habits. Professor Merivale, in his Oxford lectures on Colonies and Colonization, admits that the tendency referred to by McCulloch exists. So long as British nationality prevails and no absolutely new community is created, so long there will be a tendency to buy a dearer article from England in preference to a cheaper one from elsewhere. But the Professor does not believe that the tendency can ever control the ordinary course of trade with its preference for the cheaper market. M. Leroy-Beaulieu expressed the economic idea perhaps more correctly when he said that Colonists retain for a long time the manners and tastes of the mother-country, and they naturally prefer to purchase from her, for their relations with her are more intimate than their relations with other countries. This point of view is borne out by the fact that the trade of the British Colonies with the mother-country, though increasing, is not growing in the same ratio as that with foreign countries, and that the goods imported by Great Britain from the United States largely exceed her imports from her Colonies and Dependencies, including India. Mr. Ireland deduces from an analysis of the figures the conclusion that, while Great Britain is as dependent to-day as she was at any time during the past forty years on her Colonies and Possessions as a source of supply, and as markets for her trade, the latter are establishing their independence of the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom receives a less proportion of their produce from year to year, and they receive a reduced proportion of their imports from her.

A more curious revelation is that during the past twenty years the United States have been more important to the United Kingdom as a source of supply than the whole of Greater Britain Taking the Empire as a whole, exclusive of the British Isles, the people of the United States, man for man, are better customers of the three Kingdoms than their three hundred and thirty millions of subjects. Every American, man, woman and child, yearly buys goods of the value of six shillings and threepence, while our Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects only spend four shillings and threepence each on British goods. On the other hand our Colonies and Possessions, with their vastly greater population, purchased, on an average of five years, £76,000,000 sterling of our goods while the States average only £22,000,000 yearly. Our author remarks that an increase in the population of the United States would profit Great Britain commercially more than an increase in the population of her own possessions. The imports into Great Britain from Greater Britain and the States together do not equal in value her imports from the rest of the world; and the same is true of her exports. The former were in 1897 45·8 per cent. of the whole, the latter but 43 per cent. What then becomes of the theory that trade follows the flag? From the point of view of tropical colonisation, it is advisable to see the amount of imports and exports from our tropical dependencies as compared with the imports from Australasia, Canada and Newfoundland. It is convenient to include the Cape of Good Hope in the tropical possessions, for although it lies in the temperate zone, it supplies an immense hinterland within the Tropics. We find that in 1893 England imported from her tropical dependencies produce valued at £48,551,496. In the ensuing two years this amount somewhat increased. In 1896 there was a decrease and in the Diamond Jubilee year it fell to £45,117,806. The imports from the non-tropical Colonies increased in the five years from £43, 217,958 to forty-nine millions in round numbers. The population of our non-tropical Colonies, exclusive of the Cape, was 9,500,000 during the five years; that of the British Possessions was 346,500,000. This means that while our kith and kin in British Colonies sent goods equal to £4-16-7 a head to the mother-country, the inhabitants of our other possessions sent produce amounting to 2s. 9d. a head. The volume of British exports to her tropical dependencies, where there is practically no custom-house, exceeds that of her other Colonies in very remarkable proportions. The former took in 1893, £49,854,421, and in 1897 nearly fifty-four millions of British manufactures. Our other Colonies were content with a little more than twenty millions in the former year and a little less than twenty-seven millions in the latter. These suggestive figures are used by Mr. Ireland to show the absurdity of the argument in the American press and magazines that Great Britain derives an immense profit from her Colonial Empire, which they assume to be homogeneous. As a matter of fact it presents problems very dissimilar and in nowise resembling those which the United States will have to solve in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands. With regard to the Philippines, Mr. Ireland foresees grave difficulties ahead, especially in view of the want of elasticity and adaptability of the American system of Government. Great Britain, after a century's endeavour to increase the purchasing power and the productive power in her tropical subjects, finds that she sells to and receives from them a mere fraction per capita, compared to her transactions with other countries. "In view of this, what are the hopes of the American business man? A Colony cannot buy goods, until it produce goods for sale." Will Colonial sugar be allowed to enter the American market, duty-free, to compete with the sugar of Louisiana, Nebraska, and California? What will become of the immense revenue at present derived from imported sugar? This is only one of the difficulties which America will have to face. The labour problem is very complicated. The British West Indies which were the most prosperous of her Colonies with slave labour were ruined by its abolition. How is labour to be organised so as to make plantations pay in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico?

To return to the commercial relations between Great Britain and her Possessions. Our author finds that trade between Great and Greater Britain is not increasing at the same rate as the total trade of the Colonies. It shows a marked tendency to assume a smaller relative proportion from year to year. This tendency is more pronounced in the non-tropical possessions, which exhibit an alarming disposition to seek their markets away from the flag, and make their purchases from foreigners. So far as they are concerned, whatever slight advantage might have appertained to the flag, is fast disappearing. Colonial enterprise must now find its outlet in the Tropics, and, as we have seen, the tropical trade does not expand as it does in the more industrious and richer communities of the temperate zone. The French Colonies, which in the last century were principally in the temperate zone, are now tropical or subtropical. Like our own, they have largely increased in area in recent years. The French Colonial trade is only a very small proportion of the total trade of the mother-country. Both colonial imports and exports have considerably increased in the last fifteen years, and some of the Colonies, like our own, do a larger trade with foreign countries than with the mother-country. French industry cannot compete in her colonial markets with foreign goods without differential duties which, in many cases, are prohibitive. The writer finds amusement in the fact that the administrator of one of the provinces of Madagascar called together the native traders and told them that if they bought foreign goods instead of French, he would send them to gaol. When this threat was reported to the British Consul, and a fuss was made, the Governor called the unfortunate traders together again, and told them he had a great mind to put them all in gaol, or expel them from the province, for repeating what he had told them in private, and that he would infallibly do so if they committed such an offence again, or kept foreign goods on their premises. The Governor-General himself made a very similar speech, recommending those who wished to be regarded as faithful sons of France to buy only cottons of French manufacture. The Island of Mauritius, once a French colony, and now under the British flag, takes more and more of her goods from France. The reason is that they suit the French taste better than the goods of other countries. In that interesting island French trade has survived the French flag.

THE celebration of the Holi in the Baroda Cantonment appears to have given rise to trouble. On the night of the 15th instant, shortly after the fires had been lighted and their consecration had begun, Captain Searle, the Cantonment Magistrate, ordered them to be extinguished and this was done by Mahomedan bhisties. The Hindus were incensed, for both in the order and its execution they felt that their religious sentiments were outraged. It is the custom to kindle these fires in public places close to dwellings and the Cantonment Magistrate considered them dangerous. Captain Searle when appealed to told the appellants to light their fires on the river bank. In a memorial which they have forwarded to the Viceroy they point out that the instruction to go to the river-side meant the conversion of a religious festival into a funeral ceremony. The Hindu funeral pyre is always placed by the side of water, and no doubt the suggestion to turn a cheerful feast into one of mourning looked like adding insult to injury. Nothing, probably, was farther from the mind of Captain Searle than to hurt the religious feelings of the people, and to him it would reasonably appear that the river-side was a far better place for a bonfire than the bazaar. But it is just in these matters that the average European finds himself at a disadvantage in dealing with the Natives, for unless he tread warily he may unwittingly trample upon customs and beliefs, the injury of which seems to hurt more than crushed corns. A man may easily pardon a physical injury, but who readily forgives an outrage on sentiment, or faith? That is a paradox that is true of human nature without regard to pigment but unfortunately the average Briton often fails to realise it in reference to other people. An eminent politician said that he gained his knowledge of Parliamentary rules by breaking them, but that method seems scarcely the correct one in relation to the Hindu. After Captain Searle's order the Baroda people appealed to the Resident Magistrate, Captain Carnegy, who sent them with their petition to the Cantonment Magistrate. Failing to obtain rescission of the objectionable order and not meeting with satisfaction from the other local authorities, the Hindus of the Cantonment have addressed a petition to the Viceroy detailing the circumstances of the case. They deny that the fires were dangerous, and point out that risk to property is prevented by the number of people who sit round the Holi fire during the night of the festival. One of the grievances of the petitioners is that in being prevented from worshipping the sacred flames many persons had to go without food for some time as the fast connected with the feast cannot be broken until the worship of the fire has taken place. Why not have lighted the fires at some point equally distant from inhabited houses and the river-side?

THERE was an increase of nearly 200,000 persons on relief for the week just ended, and as the situation becomes more acute we must be prepared for large additions to the already huge total. Slight showers occurred all over India, but were altogether insufficient to have any effect upon the parched land. The famine is not only unabated but is making rapid progress, water-supplies are diminishing, and it is almost impossible to buy fodder in many districts even if the owners of cattle had the means for purchasing. In Madras the crops on areas under irrigation are good, but it is only by this means they are kept alive. The numbers on relief are increasing and prices of food-grain are rising. In Gujarat and the Deccan the standing spring crops have been a total failure, and in the former district the mortality among cattle has been very severe owing to scarcity of fodder. Where spring crops have been saved they are being reaped, and an attempt to prepare lands for next season is progressing in several districts. The widespread distress is severely taxing the resources of the Bombay Government, and the Native States are suffering keenly from the heavy drain on their treasuries for relief works. The provision by the Gaekwar of Baroda for his subjects, and his famine organisation are, however, bright spots in this dire affliction. The prospects in Bengal are favourable, harvesting of spring crops proceeding briskly, while the collection of opium is almost finished. A like remark applies to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Good rain has fallen over the larger part of the Punjab, materially improving the conditions, and causing a fall in prices. In the Central Provinces harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion; threshing and winnowing and preparation of land for autumn sowings continue in parts of Nimar, Mandla, Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. Rain has facilitated cultivation in Assam, where land is being prepared for jute and sugar-cane. In Hyderabad the winter rice crop wherever sown is withering for want of water in wells, and the deficiency of water is much felt in the dominions. The situation in Rajputana and Central India remains unchanged, prices being steadily high.

THE weekly report on the approximate earnings of the Indian Railways again shows some remarkable increases as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The gross increase is close upon two and a half crores of rupees. Of the railways which contributed to this result the East Indian is most prominent with an increase of fifty-two and a half lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa with over 40 lakhs, Bengal-Nagpur 24 lakhs, Eastern Bengal and East Coast each eighteen, and the Oudh and Rohilkund and Indian Midland, Bombay Baroda and Central India, each roughly fourteen lakhs. The earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula line are still unsatisfactory as compared with last year, the decline this week being shown as over 29 lakhs of rupees. Another return published by Government on the earnings of the first ten weeks of the year as compared with the corresponding period of last year shows the G. I. P. to be the only one in which any serious falling off has occurred, the deficit being assessed at between eighteen and nineteen lakhs. The State lines worked by companies return an increase of Rs. 60,80,569; the State lines worked by the State of Rs.10,83,390; lines worked by guaranteed companies, Rs. 62,89,004; assisted companies, Rs. 3,90,430; lines owned by Native States and worked by other agencies, Rs. 6 79,372; and in lines owned and worked by Native States, Rs. 1,14,775—a total of Rs. 74,73,582 on the year. The East Indian heads the list with an increase of eighteen and three-quarter lakhs and the Rajputana-Malwa shows an improvement of fifteen lakhs. The other lines vary between a few thousands and a lakh, all contributing to a very satisfactory total result.

As plague increases in Bombay it dies down in the mofussil, and from this week's presidency returns it will be found that no less than twenty out of forty-two reporting States and districts were free. Bombay city recorded higher figures under attacks, but fewer under deaths, while Karachi had heavier totals under both heads. Thana, Karachi, Cutch and Kolhapur, as has been remarked on former occasions, accompany Bombay in its fluctuations, and the latest reports tell of higher figures in Karachi, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Cutch and Janjira. On the other hand slighter figures are returned by Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Dharwar and Hyderabad. So much improved is public health in these districts that they almost counterbalance the decline in other parts of the Presidency and giving credit for these gratifying returns we find a net increase only of forty-five attacks and seventeen deaths of plague. No new cases among Europeans are reported and only one death.

THE initial experience of the new Finance Member and Lady Law in India was a painful one. They reached Calcutta on 27th March, and the very next day, on which the Budget debate took place in the Viceroy's Council, the young Italian who had accompanied Lady Law, as maid, from home, took cholera and died. Cholera is now so rare amongst Europeans in Calcutta that the event was an unusual one. It must have cast very considerable gloom upon the arrival.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mrs. Justice Fulton and a special jury, Tribhowan Govind, *alias* Mustan Govind, was tried on a charge of having committed murder on the 30th December last, near the Crawford Market, by stabbing one Fattoo Essac with a knife. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

MR. GEORGE LUND, Mr. H. S. Dixit and Mr. Mir Aun Ali are standing for the vacancy on the Municipal Standing Committee. The election is to-day.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya was appointed Chairman for the current official year.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has supplied his troops with 15,000 Lee-Metford Rifles and intends to re-arm the whole of his army with this weapon.

THE researches of the Geological Survey Department in the Wuntho District of Upper Burma have resulted in the discovery of a reef yielding 9 dwts. of gold per ton of stone.

THE Straits and Malaya South African War Relief Fund amounted to over dols. 137,000 on the 17th ultimo. The "Straits Times" War Relief Fund amounted on the same date to over dols. 75,000.

SOME welcome rain has fallen in Southern India in the last two days, Mangalore, Mercara and Hassan all reporting showers, while there have been thunderstorms on the West Coast.

THE Bengal-Nagpore Railway is now within three miles of Calcutta. The platforms and sheds are being erected at Howrah. The first train is expected to run in before the close of the next month. The line, when finished, will connect Calcutta directly with Madras.

MUCH damage was sustained by the vessels lying in the river on Sunday owing to an exceptionally heavy bore which swept up during the early part of the day. So far as can at present be ascertained only one life was lost, that of a boatman but several boats laden with cargo broke from their moorings and sank.

AT a meeting of the Punjub Legislative Council on Tuesday, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that in addition to the money being spent in archæological conservation he intended making moderate contributions from the public revenues for the repairs of famous mosques and temples still in daily use when the worshippers at them are unable and unhelped to keep them in repair. He had already made a grant to a mosque at Agra.

WITH regard to the concession for the construction of a railway from Vizianagram to Bimlipatam on the 5ft. 6in. gauge, which was given by her Majesty's Secretary of State to Sir Bradford Leslie and Mr. Turner, a contemporary states that the concessionaires being of opinion that its construction on this gauge would have the effect of keeping away capital for the improvement of the port and harbour of Vizagapatam, which was considered of the greatest importance in the interests of trade, the concession was cancelled.

The first Appellate Court of the Madras High Court presented an unusual appearance on Monday, when the Full Bench sat to hear, under the Letters Patent Act, the revision petitions, under certificates from the Advocate-General, of N. A. Subramania Iyer and D'Santos, the accused in the Military Accounts Extortion Case. This is the first case of the kind that has been heard in the Madras High Court for the last 20 years, so, for the present generation, the occasion is almost unique. The Chief Justice and the five Puisne Judges were on the Bench in their scarlet robes and the Court was crowded in every part by the layers and others interested in the case. A number of ladies found accommodation in the verandah running round top of the Court, on the third floor, and witnessed the interesting proceedings. There is quite an array of legal talent on both sides, Mr. Norton with Mr. Ryan appearing for Subbaramania Iyer, M. Chamier for D'Santos, and the Advocate General and Mr. Daly for the Crown. The arguments of Counsel are expected to last for some days. The hearing will probably occupy the whole of this week. Mr. Eardley Norton opened the case on behalf of Subramania Iyer.

IT sounds almost treasonable to suggest that khaki is not, after all, a perfect stuff with which to clothe a soldier. We read, however, that a doctor, who has had considerable experience both of South Africa and of soldiers' clothing, has declared that it is by no means an ideal material. It is not so warm as wool, it is apt to shrink, and when wet it is of all kinds of clothing the most clammy. Is it possible that we are still as far as ever from the correct solution of the clothing problem? In 1950, it may be, our soldiers will be clad in cloth of a colour and texture of which we are now ignorant. The War Office will shudder at the thought of another path thrown open to the fertile brain of the inventor; but, after all, the Pall Mall authorities should be rather grateful than otherwise. It will be possible for them to make further efforts in the tinkering of uniforms, a practice they have carried in past years to lengths regarded by the civilian eye of Great Britain with helpless amusement.

MARTIAL law in Durban appears to be carried out with a strictness which might conceivably be followed with advantage elsewhere. Early in last month a local paper published a leader commenting on the reverse at Spion Kop. We have not the paper before us so cannot say what line was taken by our colonial contemporary, or in what way it transgressed. Action, however, was prompt. The Commandant of Durban, Captain Percy Scott, despatched an officer to the newspaper building with the following instructions:—"Clear out the people, seize all copies of the papers, obtain the keys, lock up and close the building." A bluejacket wrote "Shut" in chalk on the door, the editor was put in prison, and thus without any fuss justice was satisfied. Apparently they understand how to deal with the Press in Durban, and the world would probably be none the worse if similar treatment were accorded one or two busy body papers in this country.

THE following are the members of the present Academy Council: Messrs. Aitchison, Herkomer, Seymour Lucas, Riviere, Brock, Abbey, Gregory, Peter-Graham, and Gow. The last four are Hangers for this year, Hangers ex-officio. Mr. Brock will see to the arrangement of the sculpture, and, as it generally takes the services of five painters to hang the Galleries, one of last year's managers will probably be elected to aid. The list is not a very strong one, as Messrs. Abbey and Gregory are untried men. Still, it is fairly representative; but much will depend on who is the fifth Hanger. It seems mature to speak in March of what will only open in May. But, as a fact, outsiders are very much guided in what they send by the constitution of the committee which judges their work, and of the Hangers who give them their places.

MR. CHAPLIN, president of the Local Government Board, received on March 14 at the House of Commons a deputation from the London County Council, who sought to ascertain the intentions of the Government with regard to the Council's Bills, now before Parliament, for the purchase of the undertakings of the London water companies and the introduction of a supply from Wales. Mr. Dickinson, chairman of the Council, having stated the views of the deputation, Mr. Chaplin, in reply, expressed satisfaction that there was a considerable amount of agreement between the views of Lord Llandaff's Commisson and those of the County Council. The question of purchase might, he agreed, be now considered as practically settled, but he did not think there was immediate urgency in dealing with the subject. The Government were bound to consider very carefully the recommendations of the Commission, which seemed to him to be in distinct conflict with the proposals embodied in the Council's Bills. He promised full and careful consideration to Mr. Dickinson's statement, but did not wish to be understood as holding out any hopes to the deputation.

"THE MAJOR" of "To-Day," observes that Little Englanders, pro-Boers, and stop-the-warites did well to hold their peace on Ladysmith day. The majority of those who got mixed up in the enthusiastic scenes of Thursday last remembered Mr. Pickwick's sound advice, and shouted with the crowd. One pale-faced man with light-brown whisker jeered at a Union Jack that was being waved by a batch of patriots in Trafalgar Square. A big navvy made a rush at him, and in a twinkling the pro-Boer was hovering over the edge of one the fountain basins. "Shout God Save the Queen and we'll let you go," said the workman. Finally, the wretched man repeated the words "Speak up," shouted the crowd, who were all round. The words were at last again reluctantly said, but with very bad grace. "Duck him!" was shouted on all hands, and it certainly looked as if a cold bath was in store for the captive. The good-humoured navvy who held him, however, saved the situation. "We'll let him off because of his khaki whiskers," he shouted, and, with a tremendous push, sent the man spinning through the crowd' where he quickly and wisely disappeared.

LORD ROBERTS an Earl (not a Duke,) Lord Kitchener a Viscount, Sir George White a Baron (and who says nay, outside the War Office?), and "G.C.'s" "K.C.'s," to say nothing of baronetcies, sprinkled among the others—such is the special forecast. A German paper prophesies "Duke of Paardeberg," and—intimate as usual with our table of precedency—Lord Kitchener as "Count Petrusberg;" but why not go on to "the Marquess of Vaalboschfontein and Wagenmakersley," or "Baron Umzimkulu of Umgwempesi"? The old lady who was shocked at her son's letter saying they were "making shift for Ladysmith" evidently took that as a title. With "Oom Buller," "Slim Powell," and so on, English may soon be in the spasms of a Dutch craze, leading to the newly-formed corps calling themselves "The Pretorian Guards," or "The Good Old Sjamboks." The "Star of Africa" would come presumably sixth in the Orders of Knighthood, but why not connect it with the Soudan and the African West Coast as well, and would it not be followed by a demand for a "Star of Australasia"? Sir W. Reid has ridiculed a possible Duke of Woolimoolloo, but there is really no one so tickled by a title as the radical, down-with-everything Colonial. In the case of South Africa we must first catch our Boer, however.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN WATER-SUPPLY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Reuter wiring from Bloemfontein, on the 2nd instant says the destruction of the water-works causes inconvenience, but there is a plentiful supply of drinking water in the town.

RETURN OF TROOPS TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

General Colville's division and General French's Cavalry have returned to Bloemfontein.

SIR A. MILNER.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Sir A. Milner has returned to Cape Town.

THE RAND MINES CLOSED DOWN.

WHOLESALE EXPULSIONS.

The "Times" telegram from Lourenco Marques says it is reported that all the Rand mines were closed down last Thursday, and all the British workers and Bank clerks there and in other parts were expelled wholesale.

[The "Buluwayo Chronicle" a month ago wrote:—"It was to be expected that some of our mines would have to close down for want of supplies, but it is more than creditable that so many should have kept on and are keeping on when we have been cut off from the coast for three months. It shows that the management have full faith in the lodes, and that the companies are no market shuttlecocks or illusions; but genuine corporations, organised to pay dividends."

The Witwatersrand gold-field, though now the most important in the world, was only discovered as recently as 1886. It is here that mining has been most scientifically carried on. In the so-called "deep" mines shafts are often sunk to great depths before the reef is struck, but many of these properties have recently been yielding excellent results. It is not expected that the field will be worked out for at least eighty years. Gold is known to exist in other parts of the Transvaal, such as the Lydenburg, Murchison, Klerksdorp, and De Kaap districts, but has not yet been extensively worked, owing to the heavy taxation on the industry. The output in Western Australia is also increasing very rapidly. Gold is worked in many parts of the Colony, but the most important district so far, is the small one of Kalgoorlie, which is at the present time yielding an output of about 90,000 oz. per month. The reefs there are very large and rich, and the prospect is very promising.]

TRANSVAALERS DEMORALISED.

The telegram further states that the Transvaal Boers are demoralised, and that it is impossible to induce many of them to return to the front.

ONE BIG STAND BEFORE SURRENDERING.

President Kruger prevailed on Mr. Steyn to make one big stand before surrendering.

CASUALTIES AT THABANCHU.

A corrected list of casualties among officers at the Bloemfontein Water-Works gives:—

KILLED.

Captain Booth, Northumberlands.
Crowler, Roberts' Horse.
Surgeon-Lieut. Irvine.

[Brevet-Major A. W. C. Booth served with the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, throughout the Hazara Campaign in 1888, and received the medal with clasp. He was also present during the operations on the Niger in 1897-98, being mentioned in despatches, and received a medal with clasp. He was made Brevet-Major on 8th July, 1899.

Lieutenant P. C. Grover, Shropshire Light Infantry, who has since died of his wounds, received his commission five years ago. He served in the campaign on the North-Western Frontier of India under Sir William Lockhart in 1897-98 with the 1st Battalion of the Buffs with the Malakand Field Force, including the operations against the Mamunds and in Bajaur with the Utman Khel Column, and afterwards with the Buner Field Force. He was present at the capture of the Tanga Pass, and received a medal with clasp.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Irvine, R.A.M.C., obtained his commission on July 28th last year.]

WOUNDED.

Colonel Rochfort.
Captain Humphreys.
Lieut. Ashmore.
Lieut. Peck.
Lieut. Murch, Royal Horse Artillery.
Walch, of Tasmanian Artillery.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble Meade, of the Horse Guards.
Pack-Beresford.
Darley.
Kirkwood, of Roberts' Horse.
Major Cruikshank, Essex.
Lieutenant Russell-Brown, Munsters.
Lieutenant Grover, Shropshires (since dead).
Lieutenant Hall, Northumberlands.

[Colonel A. N. Rochfort, who is reported wounded, was until recently commanding the Royal Artillery at Meerut. He served in the Soudan Campaign in 1885 and was mentioned in despatches, receiving a medal and clasp and the Khedive's Star.

Major T. D. Cruickshank, 1st Bat., Essex Regiment, joined in 1877, received his Captaincy in 1883, while he served with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the 2nd Battalion, for which he wore the medal with clasp and Khedive's Star.

Captain Gardiner Humphreys, Lieutenants Denis Jerome Murch, Edward Bailey Ashmore, all belonged to "Q" Battery, which was ambushed, and it will be remembered the two latter were first reported as killed. Neither of them had been on active service previously

Lieutenant H. R. Peck was with the ammunition column. He was commissioned in 1894 and received his lieutenancy three years later.

Lieut. the Hon. Arthur Vesey Meade is Adjutant of the Royal Horse Guards, in which regiment he received a commission in 1895.

Lieut. F. Russell Brown, 1st Munster Fusiliers, has not seen previous active service. He was commissioned in 1892.

Lieut. Herbert Chase Hall, joined the Northumberland Fusiliers on February 29th, 1896. He took part in the Soudan Campaign in 1898 under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartoum. He received a medal and the Khedive's medal with clasp. He also served in the occupation of Crete in 1898.]

MISSING.

Captain Wray, Royal Horse Artillery
Lieutenant the Hon'ble Anderson-Pelham, 10th Hussars.
Lieutenant Crichton, 10th Hussars.

[Captain J. C. Wray, "N" Battery, R. H. A., who is reported missing, was attached to the ammunition column. He had seen no active service previously.

Lieutenant the Hon. Dudley Roger Anderson-Pelham received his commission in the 10th Hussars, in October, 1894, and was made Lieutenant in 1896, and Lieutenant C. W. H. Crichton, of the same regiment, has only seen two years' service. Neither have been employed on active duty prior to this campaign.]

LADY ROBERTS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Lady Roberts has arrived at Cape Town.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN REVERSE.

SEVERE CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, April 3rd, says:—

The reverse near Bloemfontein has created a painful sensation here, and people are discussing the circumstance that, although Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and General French invariably do right, their lieutenants, when left to act on their own discretion or initiative, almost as invariably do wrong.

The "Times" in discussing the unfortunate business says that, after all, the Boers have some brains, whereas British officers too often behave as if they were dealing with a lot of congenital idiots.

Colonel Broadwood's force consisted of 1,400 of all arms, and the Prince of Teck was in charge of the transport, but, although that section suffered terribly, he is safe. The severest casualties occurred amongst Roberts's Horse. We are said to have lost 100 wagons, but the Boers claim to have captured 200.

The cutting off of the water-supply has fortunately not affected the main body of Lord Roberts's army, as Bloemfontein has another independent supply.

Senator Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington, who has lately been visiting Pretoria, has resigned his official appointment preparatory to "stumping" America in favour of the Boers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION IN DUBLIN.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Kingstown.

The squadron saluted and all the ships are dressed in the roadstead.

The heights round Dublin are ablaze to-night with illuminations and bonfires.

[In 1849 the Queen was met at the City boundaries by the Lord Mayor, who presented the keys of the capital and tendered an address in the name of the citizens. Lord Mayor Pile believes that a similar course should now be followed, and summoned the members of the Corporation to a private conference a few days back. Then it was decided to present an address on behalf of the citizens. To further this decision a special meeting of the City Council was convened. The Lord Mayor read to the members the proposed address. It was as follows:—

"We, the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of the City of Dublin, beg to offer to your Majesty, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, a hearty welcome on your arrival in the capital city of your kingdom in Ireland. We are assured and we recognise that in your exalted station your Majesty comes among the Irish people above and apart from all political questions, and the citizens of Dublin unite in welcoming you with that deep respect which all entertain for the person of your Majesty. We confidently expect that your stay among us will prove a pleasant one, and trust that it will be of lasting benefit to your health, and we desire to represent to your Majesty that whenever it may please you to visit this portion of your dominion you will be assured of a Cead Mille Failthe."

Privy Councillor Meade (Parnellite) proposed the acceptance of this draft address, and after a very hostile speech from Mr. Harrington, M.P., the motion that the Corporation should tender to her Majesty such an address was carried by thirty votes to twenty-two. The division had no strict party lines. Parnellites, Unionists and Anti-Parnellites were to be found in the majority, while the minority was made up of both sections of Nationalists. The Lord Mayor enforced his attitude as an Irish Nationalist all through the debate. When the result was known the greatest excitement prevailed in the city, as up to the last moment nobody knew what influence Mr. John Redmond's letter would have upon the public mind. As to the Royal visit itself, now that the date of the event is made public, preparations are being made to decorate the streets and buildings on a scale never before attempted. Every available space on the route of the procession on the day of the Queen's entry will be turned into a stand for spectators, while already many shopkeepers are offering windows for hire, the proceeds to be devoted to the funds for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fall in the war. Hotels have their accommodation booked already, and private houses that can let rooms to visitors are demanding increased prices with the pressure of applications. On every side are sure indications that the entry of the Queen into Dublin will begin the busiest season Dublin has seen for fifty years.]

ADDRESS AT HOLYHEAD.

The Queen, replying to an address at Holyhead, said that the practical sympathy manifested by the entire country for the sufferers in the war was a great consolation to her in the time of suspense and anxiety through which we are all passing. The reception Her Majesty has received all along the line from London has been most enthusiastic. Crowds besieged the stations, cheering wildly and singing the National Anthem as the express dashed through.

THE FAMINE AND PLAGUE IN INDIA.

IMPERIAL GRANT DEEMED UNNECESSARY.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir W. Wedderburn moved for an enquiry into the causes impairing the capacity of the Indian ryots to resist famine and plague and urged an Imperial grant for the same purposes as the Mansion House Fund.

Sir H. Fowler emphasised the sympathies of Great Britain with the sufferings of India, but deprecated an enquiry as to the cause of the famine by the failure of a monsoon.

He strongly appealed for an Imperial grant as an acknowledgment of the generous response of India for the war.

Lord George Hamilton said that at the magnitude of the present famine was undoubted but the mortality was much less than in the previous famines.

Food was cheaper and the people were fighting the difficulties with a courage never shown before.

The Secretary of State for India referred to the probable surplus notwithstanding the famine, and thought it to be impossible for the British Treasury to advance a large sum for charitable purposes.

The Government was considering whether advances might not be made to small farmers after the drought was over and he was communicating with the Viceroy in regard to the same.

The Indian Government, he said, would continue to develop the railways and push the irrigation works and do everything possible to diversify the occupations of the people and promote technical and industrial education.

India, he said, had put her distresses aside and shown her sympathies with the Empire and we are bound to promote as rapidly as possible the restoration of prosperity and plenty.

The motion was rejected by 155 against 72 votes.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE PATROLLING OF THE WEST RIVER.

Reuter (Hongkong) states that her Majesty's Gunboat Tweed and the Torpedo Boat No. 38 have been commissioned to proceed and patrol the West River as soon as possible.

THE VICEROY BAGS A TIGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, LALKUA, APRIL 4.

Their Excellencies and party went out again to-day after breakfast, having received news of a kill in the direction where yesterday's beat had taken place, some seven miles from camp, and where some of the elephants had got bogged. It was decided not to hunt it up, but that one party should sit over the kill. A tiger which was left behind on Friday had been tracked to a forest about four miles from this place, and the party proceeded to look him up. On beating some underlying jungle and nullahs, they arrived at where the tiger's tracks had been seen, and shortly after Stripes appeared before Major Baring, who had a shot at him. He then dashed past Lord Curzon, who hit him in the first shot. The tiger then passed behind and lay in a canebrake about twenty yards behind his Excellency. On the elephants coming up the tiger was too badly wounded to move on, and was finished off by the guns in the line. He was a fine animal, measuring 9 feet 2 inches. In one of the previous beats a sambhur stag fell to the rifle of his Excellency. The party returned to camp at 7 p.m.

THE FAMINE FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FURTHER EAST.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The 11th subscription list of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund shows a total of Rs. 31,73,215-7-1, exclusive of the sum of nearly 8 1-2 lakhs held by the Comptroller General as an unexpended balance of the fund of 1897. The Indian share of the total bids fair to exceed that of 1897. The Further East has been contributing generously towards the fund. A contribution of Rs. 40,000 has just been received from Singapore, which had previously forwarded Rs. 15,000; Penang also has sent a contribution of Rs. 28,000; the Malay States upwards of Rs. 32,000; from Hongkong has come Rs. 30,000; and from Tientsin nearly Rs. 30,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from China, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, B.A., LL.B., an inhabitant of Thana, has been appointed Second Class Subordinate Judge at Pandharpur, in Sholapur District, from the 27th ultimo. Khan Saheb Valloolla Lootfoolla Moonshee, Abkari Inspector, Bhivandi Taluka, in this district, has been promoted to Rs. 150 grade from the 1st instant.

Mr. Namjoshi, a son-in-law of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., L.C.E. Executive Engineer of the Thana District, has passed with credit the examination for the Provincial Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency this year.

The poor villagers of the Northern Talukas in Thana have already been permitted to collect fellings in Government forest, free of charge and to sell them in the taluka towns for their maintenance during the scarcity. But the villagers of the southern part of the district intend now petitioning Government to grant them the same privilege, as allowed in the case of villagers of the northern talukas.

In the civil case, which was brought against the Rev. Father Michael F. Pereira, the Vicar of Thana, by Sitaram Kasar and others, last month, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, gave judgment in favour of the defendant, stopping plaintiffs from crossing the compound of the Roman Catholic Church at Thana. Mr. D. J. Pereira, B.A., LL.B., and J. P. Attorney of the High Court of Bombay, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

The daily average number of Kolees, Katorees, Agrees, men of hill tribes and the famine-affected districts employed on the Famine Relief Works in Dhanoo and Umargaon Taluka, in the northern part, of the Thana District, was 2,202 during the past week.

It is stated that 1,249 bales of compressed grass, weighing 176,181 lbs., were despatched to the famine-affected districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, in the Central Division by Mr. R. F. Fagan, I. F. S., Superintendent, Famine Grass Operations on the G. I. P. Railway line, south section, in the Thana District, during the preceding week.

In the Thana district the condition of the cultivators is generally fair and that of the townspeople is normal. The health of the people on relief works and of the inhabitants of the affected part is good. The number of immigrants during the week was small.

The price of food-grain (common rice) in seers per rupee at taluka towns during the week was as follows:—Six seers at Mokhada, seven and-a-half at Palghar, eight at Dhanoo, eight and-a-half at Moorbad, nine at Umargaon and nine and-a-half at Thana.

In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana the thermometer readings ranged from 79 to 90 degrees in the shade yesterday and 78 to 99 degrees on the day previous.

WEDDING AT ALLBLESS BAUG.

A WEDDING among the Parsees came off at the Allbless Baug last evening, when representative and leading members of all classes of the community were present and witnessed the ceremony. The Allbless Baug was en fete from one end to the other, and the excellent lighting appliances of the Baug attracted many spectators from the neighbourhood. The bridegroom was Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Dumasia, a rising young member of the Parsee community; and the bride was Bai Nawazbai, daughter of Mr. Ookerjee Cowasjee Oomrigar, a wealthy Parsee merchant. Among the guests were the leading members of the bridegroom's own community, many prominent members of the Mahomedan, Hindu, and other communities. A large number of European and Native ladies were also present. The European ladies and gentlemen witnessed the marriage rites and ceremonies with much interest. The wedding gifts were costly as well as numerous, and had been presented not only by the bridegroom's co-religionists and relations, but by members of other nationalities. The band of the Grenadiers played selections of music until the festivities terminated at a late hour.

An Academy Exhibition depends for its character more than the outside public would suspect, on the constitution of the Council; for the Council are the judges, and, more important still, amongst the Council sit the Hangers. Now this cannot be matter of favouritism. Members take their turns to serve; the rota is adhered to, and the only disturbing element in that succession is that recently elected R. A.'s are at once put on the Council, and are, moreover, awarded the formidable and invidious duties of Hangers. Now, some men have a gift for this. They love to see a wall decoratively treated, the wall itself when arranged being a picture in itself. Some are wholly without this gift, or care only for themselves, or only for their compatriots. The great gallery of the 1898 Exhibition was superbly hung, while the same room last year appeared to cruel disadvantage, the hanging vulgar, or perverse, or meaningless. A great deal of the success of a show depends on the Hangers.

Those individuals who sympathise with the Boers are at present suffering from the wave of extra-patriotic feeling in the country. The Gateshead "Stop-the-War" Committee had issued tickets for a meeting in the Town Hall on March 9, to be addressed by Mr. Cronwright Schreiner and the Dean of Durham. There were signs during the day that if the meeting were held violence would probably occur, and at half-past six o'clock, just an hour before the proceedings were to have begun, it was announced that the meeting would not take place. Thousands of people soon afterwards gathered outside the Town Hall apparently hostile to the objects of the meeting. Flags were waved, and the crowd cheered and sang patriotic songs. A meeting was held outside, and was addressed by several gentlemen from the Town Hall steps. Resolutions were adopted, pledging those present to support the Government in its efforts to prosecute the war to a successful issue with the annexation of the South African Republics.

THE PORBANDAR PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

After a year's respite, writes a correspondent, the grim visitor has made its appearance once more, and from what I have observed I can say that it has planned its attack this time in a rather determined manner. The average total mortality per day does not fall below ten these two months. To those who know nothing about this place, the figure ten might not appear alarming at all. But when it is considered that the rate of mortality per day is double that in Bombay with all the advantages of a comparatively very sparse population, the death-roll will appear sufficiently appalling. There is no knowing when a period will be put to this run of bad luck. What faint hopes we had of its disappearance in the near future are shattered by the character of the campaign against the fell epidemic. There is no system in the effort; there is no moving spirit possessed of an organising mind to give aim and direction to the measures of the committee. There are a couple of members who work heart and soul. Mr. Mehetа, the new plague doctor, displays his energy in the work. The rest seem to be disconcerted by the unchecked progress of the plague. In this posture of things we look up to our Administrator to infuse spirit into them.

The plague committee has ordered the A Ward to be evacuated. The order will be easy of execution owing to the majority of the residents being Hindus. There is decidedly systematic misrepresentation in the plague returns. Out of ten or twelve deaths per day hardly one or two are credited to the plague.

A fiat has gone forth from the plague committee that the houses evacuated shall be sealed and not allowed to be opened without a pass from the committee. There can be no serious objection to this order in ordinary times. But owing to the special circumstance of famine this year the order has the clear tendency of harassing and incommoding the people to an intolerable extent. People have fled from the centres of infection and live on the skirts of the town. Fancying that the plague germs are lying dormant on account of the solar heat, they come to the town during the day, carry on their business, and with the approach of night they struggle back to their temporary residence. Now naturally there is less security of property in the camping life, especially in these days of severe strain, and hence the people have left all their valuables in their houses. This necessarily makes them anxious to go back to see if everything is right. The number of visits varies directly with the intensity of the anxiety. Under these circumstances it is sufficiently annoying and inconvenient to the people to seek out the plague authorities and obtain the required pass every now and then.

There is another consideration too. Owing to famine the middle class have to draw upon the storage of necessaries, because they cannot afford to make fresh purchases of things in the market when they have them in their houses. They might want a hundred things during the course of a day.

Lastly, the people have been taught by a long experience to rate at their true value the advantages of evacuation and so they will not risk their lives by venturing into the infected houses oftener than absolutely necessary. These considerations will, we hope, move the plague committee to drop the unnecessary measure of sealing the houses.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the Court.

RE DHARMAJI RAMCHANDRA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel said one of the creditors had not been served. His Lordship granted an interim order against creditors served, and granted leave for substituted service in regard to the judgment creditor who had not been served.

RE PANDURANG KRISHNAJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. D. D. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying that the insolvent had come into possession of Rs. 1,55,000 as his share in the partition of the family property some two years ago, of which he had not given an account in his schedule. His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE VINCENT GILLESPIE.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule nisi for discharge. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KRISHNARAO SITARAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE CHANDULAL ICHARAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His Lordship made the rule absolute, and ordered his books, papers and money to be handed over to the trustees of the deed of composition.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Hakim Goolam Dastogiri Sheriff; Manekji Pestonji Batha; Nagindas Dayaram; and Vassudeo Boodoo.

POST OFFICE VAGARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following notice appears in your paper of April 2nd:—Postal Exchange Notice.—With effect from Saturday, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 6, viz., 1s 3-3s, 4d. per rupee. How can this be? Suppose, I want to send £30 to England; I can obtain from a Government office £30 for Rs. 450 tendered, and if I present 30 golden sovereigns to the post office, they must surely transmit it to England, plus the usual commission of one rupee for every ten sovereigns sent; this is at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.—Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the outbreak of plague in Bombay many a middle-class family has been forced to leave Bombay and shelter in the outskirts. Owing to the railway service all the suburban stations are crowded and the railway traffic increases. The railway companies at this juncture, try their best to fulfil the demands of passengers, but as far as ladies, travelling by third-class compartments are concerned, there seems to be no change for the better introduced. I therefore, on behalf of the fair sex, make a suggestion to the railway companies, which if carried out will save a great deal of trouble. The third-class compartment for female passengers is always to be found next to the brake van at the other end of the train. It being so placed, ladies who cannot afford to travel by the first or second class, find it most inconvenient. They are required to wait for the train outside the roof of the station in the sun. I therefore beg to suggest that in addition to the present accommodation for female passengers, travelling by the third-class, there should be one more third-class compartment for lady passengers placed just in the middle of the train so that they will be in a better position at the stations and not feel themselves inconvenienced as at present.—Yours, &c.,

"ARLIE."

Bombay, April 4.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PALAMCOTTA.

THE Hired Transport Palamcotta, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co., Captain A. J. Winderback, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, and called at Point de Galle on the 31st ultimo. The Palamcotta sailed from Bombay on the 12th January for Rangoon where she embarked the Burma ponies and conveyed them to South Africa.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RACES TO BE HOLD ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Yachts handicap race to start at 3-15 p.m. Course—From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and round South Karanja Buoy, leaving both to port; round Committee Vessel leaving it to starboard; round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and back to finish at Committee Vessel. Length 7.11 miles.

Ship's boats (any rig) h'cap race to start at 3.30 Course No 1, reversed.

Tomtit class race—start at 3-15. Course No.1 reversed.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. KIRKPATRICK, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Burmah District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield.

MAJOR C. H. PRICE, 27th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Aden District, vice Captain Cartwright reverted to the regimental duty.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE first meeting of the new Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were present:—Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. James MacDonald, Sundernath D. Khote, the Honorable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. G. Vlegas, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the secretary. Dr. N. N. Katrak was called to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya be appointed Chairman of the Standing Committee for the current official year. He said that Mr. Muljí had been a member of the Corporation for a number of years and had always shown keen interest in the affairs of the city. He had also served on the Standing Committee for about five years. He had done excellent work in his dual capacity, and especially his knowledge of law had been found exceedingly useful, whenever they had to deal with points of law in their deliberations. He felt sure that Mr. Muljí's legal knowledge as well as his strong commonsense would enable him to guide the deliberations of the Committee successfully and to the satisfaction of the whole body. The Standing Committee had been almost remodelled this year, They had, on the one hand, lost the services of a valuable member—Mr. Cuffe—whose advice on financial matters was always highly appreciated; while, on the other, they had been fortunate enough to have among them a member who was equally useful in that respect. He meant the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, the retiring President of the Corporation. He also welcomed Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Khote, the former of whom was entitled to their respect for his great experience in matters educational as well as his general knowledge of the city, and the mercantile experience of the latter would be of great use to them. With these words he begged to commend the preposition for the adoption of the meeting.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, in seconding the proposition, said Mr. Muljí was the first Hindu solicitor, who would occupy the chair, and he was confident that he would discharge his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Muljí, in taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the kindness shown to him by electing him as their chairman. The chair had been occupied previously by many eminent gentlemen who had performed their duties with credit to themselves and to the body over which they presided. As for himself he hoped to give them satisfaction, and he was sure the members as well as the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary would extend to him the same co-operation and assistance which they had given to the former chairmen.

RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Wadia next moved: "That the best thanks of the Standing Committee be tendered to the retiring Chairman for the valuable services he has rendered to the Committee as Chairman thereof for the year 1899-1900. That the Committee place on record their full appreciation of the ability, industry and courtesy with which Dr. Katrak has discharged his heavy and responsible duties." He said the resolution spoke for itself. Those who were associated with Dr. Katrak knew with what rare ability he conducted his duties as their Chairman, and he thought the appreciation shown by the members as well as the Press in regard to his services were fully deserved. As their Chairman he had to perform onerous duties, which he had discharged with ability, tact and zeal.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposition.

Mr. MacDonald said he looked upon the work done by Dr. Katrak during the last twelve months with great admiration.

Mr. Khote and Sir Bhalchandra also spoke in support of the motion.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Katrak thanked the meeting for the very kind and generous manner in which it had received the resolution. It was a great satisfaction to him to know that the services which he had rendered to the Municipality was so highly appreciated by his colleagues on the Committee. The duties of the Chairman had of late considerably increased, and if he had been successful in performing them satisfactorily it was due to a great extent to the hearty co-operation of his colleagues and their Commissioner and the Secretary. As to the Commissioner he would say that in Mr. Harvey the Municipality had secured an able, conscientious and sympathetic officer and an enthusiastic admirer of their Municipal constitution. It was also due to say that the secretarial experience of Mr. Wadia and his great abilities had considerably facilitated his work as Chairman.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

SOCIAL EVENING AT DHARWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A meeting was held in the local Gadag Theatre on last Wednesday evening. It was convened by the past and present students of the high school in honor of Mr. Hari Bhagvant Keskar, the retiring head-master of the school. Mr. E. L. Cappel, I.C.S., C.I.E., had written early to the social evening committee "Mr. Keskar is worthy of all the appreciation it and the public can testify to him." He fully sympathised with the object of the meeting and wrote that he would have felt it a privilege to take part in the proceedings. But as he had to leave Dharwar at once for England, it was not possible for him to do so.

Mr. T. Walker, M.A., I.C.S., presided on the occasion. Mr. Walker opened the proceedings by his hearty concurrence in the honor done to Mr. Keskar and reading the address, finished his speech with a few remarks. It was settled beforehand that a present and a past student were to speak for the night. Accordingly Mr. S. P. Kumbhakonam read his speech. Mr. Kumbhakonam said: "It gladdens me very much to see such a large gathering of respectable gentlemen and students to honor Mr. H. S. Keskar, our worthy teacher. Dharwar loses in him one of the best teachers any university can provide it with, with no hope of being compensated for the loss. For there are but few graduates who can make us forget Mr. Keskar, either in abilities or in the knack of teaching. Lord Salisbury's distinction between mechanical accumulation and organic growth was then referred to. Lord Salisbury said that when the task was over and the honor was won, in too great a number of cases they all saw a reaction. The knowledge that is so easily acquired is as easily forgotten and the real nourishing power of knowledge—of steadily acquired knowledge—which should keep the intellect and the moral being in health through life loses it efficacy and charm." Mr. Keskar never sought after popularity. He always let it run after him if it chose. Mr. Keskar has asserted the man in him as well as the teacher, always in season, never out of it. Mr. Keskar did his duties without looking to the fruit of his action. I bid farewell to him on behalf of the present students of Mr. Keskar, with a heavy heart."

Mr. Rooda Vyasrao then spoke on behalf of the past students of Mr. Keskar. He freely acknowledged the personal influence of him in moulding impressible students into assertive men. He also touched upon another point of immediate interest to the students assembled. Mr. Keskar would do well, in his opinion, to endow the local high school with some scholarships in furtherance of higher education. It would thus leave here a memorial of Mr. Keskar everlasting and more durable than a statue. He hoped that Mr. Keskar would now take part in educational reforms. Mr. Keskar would of course, ever try to educate the public rather than cram it with statistics and facts. He would also try to give a status to students in the body social. Mr. Keskar the man and Mr. Keskar the teacher were not different apparels. They are one and the same.

Mr. Venkat Rango Kathi, pensioned Principal of the Training College, spoke in appreciation of Mr. Keskar's work here in Dharwar. Duty was Mr. Keskar's motto. Ill-feeling, personal hatred and malicious criticism, made him only stronger and more faithful to his standard of duty. When Dharwar was plague-stricken, he was the only man in the native community, who worked with zeal and sacrified the self in him to public utility. The results in the University Examination, for the school, were satisfactory in his tenure of Headmastership. Once a student of the High School came out with a Sankerset Scholarship. Once the Dharwar High School, among all the high schools in the Presidency, stood first in the Matriculation results. A high school student was sent to Dehra Dhun to study in the Imperial Forest School. He joined the class of English students and came out high in the examinations. This year too, the results were highly satisfactory, in spite of plague and famine. Mr. Kathi referred also to the recent misunderstandings, between a section of the local Press and Mr. Keskar and spoke in derisive terms of the petition by a local editor to the Director of Public Instruction and it was all "childish."

Afterwards Mr. T. Walker presented the address in a gilt frame with a silk cloth over it to Mr. Keskar on behalf of Mr. Keskar's students. He hoped Mr. Keskar would remember his students every time he would look at it. It was in short a pledge of earnest love and respect of his students towards him.

Mr. Keskar then rose up to speak a word of thanks to the assembled. He said, it was no occasion for him to speak. The world progresses and as time passes his place may be filled up by equally able, if not, better men.

After some music by a blind boy, one of the best singers of the place, Mr. Malapur, the vice-president of the local Municipality, thanked the president and said it was a pleasant task for him to perform. The proposal being seconded, Mr. Walker and Mr. Keskar were garlanded by the honorary secretary. The meeting then dispersed with the distribution of pan-supari, attar-guab and flowers, amidst hearty applause.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

PRODUCTION OF NEW PLAYS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

THE amateur art exhibition is being held earlier than usual this year, and its proceeds will benefit the Marchioness of Lansdowne's Officers' Families Fund, as well as the London charities on whose behalf it is annually held. The principal feature of the loan annexe this year will be a selection of mezzotints from Lord Cheylesmore's famous collection, together with valuable miniatures lent by her Majesty the Queen and many others. It is to be held in Mr. and Mrs. Beer's beautiful house in Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, and will remain open four days—March 20 to 23. The fine oil paintings hanging on the walls of the house will add to the interest of the exhibition, which will be arranged on screens and tables in the marble hall and reception room. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales (president of the Royal Amateur Society) and also the members will send specimens of their work—painting, sculpture, brass, silver, and leather work, embroidery, and photographs. Prizes in the form of medals will be allotted to the best works of art in the various departments. Among the members we may name the Duchess of Buckingham, the Duchess of Somerset, Adeline Duchess of Bedford, Lord Napier of Magdala, Viscountess Hood, Lady Ashburton, the Marchioness of Granby, Lord Windsor, Lord Leven, the Hon. Mr. Lowther, Sir W. Colville, and very many others. Besides this, more than 100 framed pictures have been given by eminent artists and amateurs to be sold for the benefit of the charities in aid of which the exhibition is held. Lady Alma Tadema, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Elgood, Mr. Sutton Palmer are among those who have given drawings, and some leading firms in Oxford-street have given fans and silver for the same good object. The Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Audrey Buller, Lady White, and other ladies related to the heroes at the front will superintend the sale of these gifts, and it is hoped a large sum may be realised.

English manufacturers are just now busily preparing for the Paris Exhibition. One of the first to complete their exhibits are Messrs. Doulton and Co., and their spacious show-rooms, on the Albert Embankment will, for the next few days, be a point to which lovers of the potters' art will turn their steps, with the full assurance that their pilgrimage to the south of the river will be altogether profitable. Realising that they will have to compete with some of the best artistic productions of the Continent, Messrs. Doulton have brought together a collection which does justice to the art industries of this country. The resources of their Burslem house have been drawn upon to supplement those of their Lambeth establishment. At Paris these art productions will be housed in a specially designed pavilion, measuring some forty feet square; and this will be almost as important an exhibit as the vases it will enshrine. Externally it will be composed of stoneware of a pale green tint, and semi-glazed surface known technically as Carrara Enamel. Internally it will be enriched by panels of vitreous fresco, illustrative of three incidents from Malory's History of King Arthur. These panels do credit to Mr. J. H. McLennan, by whom they have been painted, and Mr. A. E. Pearce who is rensponsible for the design of the pavilion and for all its constructional and decorative details. Of the contents of the pavilion it is impossible to speak in anything like detail. There will be Doulton ware of design and colour that have never been excelled in the history of the firm, Messrs. Doulton claim with pride that they have carried the possibilities of art stoneware to a point beyond that which has hitherto been attained. They have discovered and used successfully many new colours; they have added to their already numerous methods of dealing with plastic material. Especially interesting are the instances of salt-glazed decorated ware, in which the incised (sgraffito) line has been discarded, and a freely drawn brush line adopted—giving greater freedom of design and ease of execution, of which the artists have not been slow to avail themselves. There are beyond charming groups of Lambeth Faience, and a Diana ware from Burslem, which is a magnificent example of the potters' art. Humanitarians will be glad to learn that one handsome vase has been effectively glazed without the use of lead. Within an annexe of the pavilion at Paris it is intended to erect suitable examples of the work of Mr. George Tinworth.

The death last Monday, at the age of over 90, of Lady John Scott, of Spottiswoode, will doubtless revive the old controversy concerning the authorship of the popular song Annie Laurie. Lady John Scott claimed to be the composer of the tune, and although it has frequently been said that it is a mere version of an older melody the original has, we believe, never yet been discovered. The words of the second verse, "Her brow is like the snow-drift," are, however, adapted from Downe sat the shepherd swaine in the seventeenth century Percy MS. The third verse as now sung is certainly Lady John Scott's, and her complete song was deposited in the British Museum in 1847. Of the words of the older ballad, Douglas

Miss Lily Brayton as the Queen, and Miss Frances Weatherall as the Duchess of Gloucester. The piece, it is worth recalling, was selected by Charles Kean for representation when, in 1857, he bade farewell to the Princess. Between the third and fourth acts, he announced in his customary manifesto, "I have ventured to introduce the triumphal entry into London of the mounting Bolingbroke, followed by the deposed and captured King in grief and passions, thus embodying in action what Shakespeare has so beautifully described in the speech of York to his Duchess towards the close of the play." Mr. Benson, moreover, has found the answer given to his endeavours sufficiently encouraging to induce him to prolong his Lyceum season by seven weeks, thus making fifteen weeks in all, an excellent record having regard to the circumstances. During the latter part of his stay there he will produce Coriolanus, As You Like It, The Taming of the Shrew, and The Merry Wives of Windsor. His tenancy of the theatre terminates on May 31, and two or three days later the return of Sir Henry Irving to his old home will be celebrated in fitting manner.

Mr. George Moore has put his threat into execution and produced The Bending of the Bough in Dublin. But recognising, happily not too late, the obligation he owes to an expectant world, he has issued his play in book form through the medium of a London publisher (T. Fisher Unwin). Thus, it may be hoped, English Box and Irish Cox are alike satisfied. The piece itself we should not, of course, presume to criticise. Has not the author declared that London is too large, too old, and too wealthy to permit of any new artistic movement, the pioneer of which we take The Bending of the Bough to be? In Art, says the French proverb, silence is an opinion, and our judgment upon Mr. Moore's work is best expressed by a display of dignified reticence. Regarded as an exercise in the domain of symbolism, its appeal to a Dublin audience is perfectly comprehensible, whose members, scratching the dramatist, can hardly fail to discover the propagandist of national sentiments and views. I was brief that I might not be tedious, was the clergyman's remark to Sydney Smith, who answered, But you were tedious all the same. Let it be said of Mr. Moore that he is not even brief. The Bending of the Bough, is essentially the work of a polemist rather than of a playwright, and it is obviously by its dramatic qualities or its want of them that it is to be judged in this column.

Always fertile in ideas, the Americans have invented a novel form of discussing matters connected with the theatre. The first step is to select a certain number of actors or actresses—preferably the latter—shut them up in a room together, accompanied by a shorthand writer, and then set them a-talking. In this way Mrs. Langtry, Miss Olga Nethersole, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe have just been prevailed upon to add to the wisdom of the nations. Stage Morals was, fitly enough, the question given to these ladies to discuss, and it must be admitted they have shown no desire to burk the responsibility placed upon them. Some of the opinions expressed are distinctly interesting, if not always instructive. Mrs. Langtry, for instance, asserts that when a play is attacked upon the ground that it is immoral, it is noticeable that the attack is led usually by persons of prurient minds. It would be gratifying to know what the members of the Purity party had to say to the remark. Miss Olga Nethersole, meanwhile, stoutly upholds the truthful representation on the stage of the terrible results of such lives as Zaza and Sappho lived. These plays show that sinners live in expiation of their sin. They do not die, and that they live is the punishment. It might be added that whether living is to be viewed as a punishment or not depends very much, as Punch pointed out long ago, upon the liver. On the whole, this innovation by the "New York Herald" tempts one rather to the conclusion that actresses are much better employed in studying their art than in publicly discussing its morals.

Like Peter the Great, Mr. Laurence Irving's new play, Bonnie Dundee, is a work of promise rather than of fulfilment. The author has only too clearly essayed a task beyond his powers; and while it is possible to applaud his ambition only qualified praise can be given to the result. Dramatically speaking, Mr. Irving has not yet arrived at mans estate; with all the impetuosity of youth he shares its want of restraint, its lack of any real sense of proportion. Bonnie Dundee is, in short, a thing of shreds and patches hastily pinned together, tant bien que mal, and leaving upon the mind of the spectator no distinct or uniform impression. Although the main plot is set forth with fair precision, the side issues of the story present so confused and incoherent an aspect as to be almost unintelligible. It may be, however, that for this the author is not wholly to blame, inasmuch as on Saturday evening it was at times almost impossible to catch more than a detached phrase here and there through the babel of noise upon the stage. Intensity of emotion is doubtless an excellent thing, but when its expression involves indistinctness of utterance one may be forgiven for preferring clearness of diction to the most powerful exhibition of feeling. Mr. Irving has apparently set out with the intention of producing something above ordinary melodrama, but in the very attempt to rise superior to the occasion he has found his chief danger. For in its essentials Bonnie Dundee is melodrama pure and simple. Truth to tell, the author would probably have achieved greater success had he been content to acknowledge and act upon the circumstance. As it is he has given us a play making an unreserved appeal neither to the emotions of the average spectator nor to the intellect of the more exacting playgoer. Its hero, Grahham of Claverhouse, plays his part in but a half-hearted manner, whilst the heroine is seen only at lengthy intervals. The villian, as villians go, is on the other hand a fairly creditable specimen of his class, revealing in his pursuit of the woman he must and will possess the usual pertinacity and not a little of the usual obtuseness characteristic of his kind.

Bonnie Dundee would, in short, have to be thoroughly overhauled and revised before it could be pronounced a satisfactory play. The first act provides a brisk and animated opening, but anything more tedious and longwinded than the second it would be hard to imagine. Thereafter the action quickens sensibly, although the interest of the story can hardly be said materially to increase. When Mr. Irving presumes to give us a study of Highland life and charecter he is simply grotesque. Apparently he is ignorant of the fact that between the Highlander and the Lowlander there exists a difference even more marked than that which separates the Northern from the Southern American. And what in the name of Scott and Burns do his two lairds means by the words Let's be pawky, spoken as the couple sneak away from the field of battle? But, after all, it matters little perhaps what two such outrageous caricatures are made by the author to do or say. Bonnie Dundee, like other Adelphi dramas, must have its broad comedy element, however preposterous may be the steps taken to secure it. Demanding criticism of a more serious description is the first scene of the last act, which is not only historically false but dramatically ineffective. That a man of Graham's temperament and dare-devil courage should have been tempted to listen for one instant to the charges brought against him by the fanatical Covenanter. Peden, whose presence in the Jacobite camp would not in any case have been tolerated, is absurd. But, apart from the historical inaccurracy of the incident, its introduction tends sensibly to lower the character of the hero in the eyes of the audience and to deprive him of their sympathy. Of Saturday night's programme there is unfortunately little to be said. Mr. Robert Taber is an actor whom it is always a pleasure to welcome. He is manly, earnest, and full of enthusiasm for his art. In its exercise he reveals undoubted ability, power, and imagination. But he is hardly an ideal Claverhouse, as we are accustomed to picture Claverhouse to ourselves. Mr. Macintosh, as James, played a tedious part in tedious fashion; and Mr. Vincent Sternroyd did his best to vitalise the unequally-drawn character of Lord Kenneth Cochrane. Perhaps the most consistent piece of acting came from Mr. Charles Fulton, who left nothing uncertain as to the prominent villainy of Lord Ochiltree. Only too rare were the opportunities afforded Miss Lena Ashwell, as Lady Jean, and even of these she scarcely seemed to make the most; while as Anna La Riva Miss Suzanna Sheldon revealed a considerable measure of strengeth of a somewhat undisciplined kind. Bonnie Dundee, it should be added, has been mounted in the most careful and sumptuous manner.

THE FUTURE OF SIBERIA.

M. R. NOSSILOFF, the well-known Siberian, complains in the following terms in the "Novoe Vremya" concerning the economic conquests which are being made by Americans and Europeans in Siberia:—

"It is reported that during the present winter an immense influx of American goods coming direct from the United States is noticeable on the Amur River. And these goods are not articles of luxury, or such things as are needed only by the rich and well-to-do, but they are just such articles as are most urgently needed by the local population. For example, American flour, iron, and iron goods, copper ware, household utensils and furniture, colours, and a copious selection of those articles which for so long have been so sorely needed, and which are most highly treasured and difficult to obtain in Siberia. All these articles are eagerly imported into Russia's free port of Vladivostock, and conveyed westwards by the railway until they have succeeded within a short time in securing the market at busy Khabarovsk, in the industrial centre at Blagovestchensk on the Amur, in the whole of the Amur territory, and in the Russian far-eastern gold mining districts, with their teeming population. These goods have now made their way to Sretensk; they are reaching Chita, and are to be found at Irkutsk, the central point of Siberia's trade. The importation of these goods, their sale and introduction are all done with a skill which is peculiar to the Americans. They are put on the market in huge quantities, and sold in such a manner that we are led to conclude that the United States are set upon the industrial and commercial conquest of Siberia. The railways and river steamers of Siberia are opening up the way for trade. As hitherto Siberia has been lacking in men and capital, in mills and ironworks, the enterprising Americans have everything ready to their hands in order at no distant date to become the real masters of the situation and the purveyors of the goods needed by Siberia.

"The Siberian merchants and traders have become alive to the situation, and speak of petitioning for a prohibition to be placed upon American imports. On the other hand, the new customers of the American firms protest against such action, and say, rightly, from their point of view, that they themselves are not to be blamed if the inaction in Siberian trade continues, with an absolute want of enterprise and an excessive dearness of all things. While the discussion concerning duties and the abolition of the free port continues, the Americans will secure the Siberian market; they will erect mills and ironworks in the East; and, as has already been the case too often, they will buy up the gold-mining industry, the other mines and commercial openings throughout Siberia. It is also quite possible that even China, where Russia is now constructing a railway, will fall into the hands of the Americans before that railway is completed, and before Russia is in a position to profit by the riches of China, for which country we are building a costly railway. This is the near arture which awaits Eastern Siberia; and Western fuberia may expect the same fate.

Si "In Irish the Belgians are doing as they like ith the best coal in the country, and foreigners wave also laid a strong hand upon the silver mines in the rich Altai district. The enterprising foreign capital is even now making its way towards the rich goldfields of the Northern Altai; near Irkutsk the foreigners are also seeking new openings, and if once the gold, silver, and coal industries fall into their hands, then other enterprising people from abroad will appear for the purpose of establishing manufactories, and for securing the markets of Asia and China."

After M. Nossiloff has called to mind that Russia's trade with Mongolia has already shown a striking increase, for the Russian exports to that region now amount to 5 1-2 million roubles, he closes his remarks with the following words:—"Shall we, who, as owners of the East, have undertaken to introduce culture and civilisation, and have sacrificed hundreds of millions of well-earned roubles, and have colonised Siberia and provided it with railways, now actually hand Siberia over to foreign capital and foreign enterprise, and thereby make it for ever the vassal and black slave of the foreigners?"

M. Nossiloff treats English enterprise as an entirely negligible quantity.

THE "SONG OF FRENCH HISTORY."

A CONTRIBUTION.

EVERY candid Briton, as he reviews the course of the present war, must confess that the conduct of Englishmen at home has been lamentably wanting in picturesqueness: from a spectacular point of view, dull. No doubt our soldiers have done their best to interest the Continental public; but the grandiose displays of emotion, the kaleidoscopic political changes, the dramatic catastrophes which England at war was expected to provide for the world's entertainment—all these have been conspicuously absent. One cannot help thinking that they manage these things better in France. We offer the following scheme of a possible diary of the war, had it been so fortunate as to be conducted by Frenchmen:—

October 9.—Receipt of Kruger's Ultimatum. Tremendous enthusiasm on the Boulevards. Cries of "A Pretoria!" "Conspuez l'Oncle Paul!"

October 12.—"La Croix" proves conclusively that Picquart is a salaried agent of Kruger.

October 21.—News of Talana Hill. Triumphal arch erected in Place de la Concorde. Eight streets renumed Rue Vingt Octobre.

October 22.—Elands Laagte! Sedan is avenged. France and Justice trample on the serpant of Tuetonism. Crowds sing the "Marseillaise" daily outside the Ministry of War.

October 28.—General Billot* shut up in Ladysmith. Denunciation of Ministers by M. Rochefort.

October 31.—Nicholson's Nek. Fall of Ministry. English, German, and Russian Ambassadors burnt in effigy. Ministry of War razed to the ground.

November 5.—M. Blowitz's life threatened.

November 10.—Dreyfus sent back to the Ile du Diable.

November 12.—All papers except "La Croix" suppressed.

November 15.—General Mercier* arrives in Natal. Confidence restored. Tout le monde s'embrasse. Vive Mercier! A bas les Juifs!

December 1.—Major Marchand leaves Paris for Fashoda, in order to watch the northern frontier of the Transvaal.

December 3.—Esterhazy confesses that he wrote the Bordereau at the instance of Dr. Reitz.

December 11.—General Gonse* defeated at Stormberg. Fall of the Ministry.

December 13.—General BoisdeFre* defeated at Magersfontein. Coup d'etat. Accession of Henri Cinq.

December 16.—General Mercier defeated at Colenso. Abdication of Henri Cinq. "La Patrie" declared in danger.

December 18.—Minister of War guillotined.

December 19.—Proved conclusively in the Chamber that Mercier has been bought by the gold of Dr. Smuts.

December 20.—M. Blowitz expelled from France.

December 21.—Plus de Republique! General Galliffet proclaimed Military Dictator.

December 30.—Dreyfus and Picquart despatched to take command of armies in Africa.

January.—Court-martial sits on the unsuccessful generals. All sent to the Ile du Diable. General election. M. Zola returned by eighteen constituencies. M. Rochefort takes refuse at the Court of Potsdam.

January 25.—Capture of Spion Kop.—Stormberg est venge! Anti-Semites expelled from France.

January 27.—Picquart retires across the Tugela. Fall of Ministry, and reign of terror. Dreyfusards expelled from France.

February 15.—Relief of Kimberley. Serene alike in adversity and prosperity, France contemplates her victories with heroic calm.

February 17.—Esterhazy confesses that Cronje wrote the Bordereau.

February 27.—Capture of Cronje. Dreyfus created First Consul of the undying French Republic.

February 28.—Relief of Ladysmith. Dreyfus elected by a plebiscite Emperor of the French.

March 1.—Recall of M. Blowitz.—*St. James's Gazette.*

* With apologies to our gallant Generals!

"CARMEN SYLVA" AND THE WAR.

A SINGULAR instance of foreign sympathy with Great Britain at this present crisis is afforded by the fact that the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") has once more shown her warm appreciation of the British character by writing a poem in reference to the present position of our Imperial affairs. It is added that she has presented it in the original manuscript to the Crown Princess, who has dispatched it to her august grandmother, Queen Victoria.

"TO-DAY," commenting upon the large number of German officers now serving in the Boer army, among them a nephew of the chief of the Berlin police, and who, moreover, is still on the active list of the German Army, contrasts the action of the German Army in the present crisis with that of England during the Franco-German war. Our contemporary points out that only three British officers served in the French Army during that war, one of these being the present Chief of Staff to Lord Roberts, the conqueror of the Soudan, and known to the world as Lord Kitchener. At that time he was an ex-cadet of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and, while awaiting his being detailed for duty with the Royal Engineers at Chatham, he served under an assumed name in the army of General Chanzy.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MOSQUITO AND MALARIA EXPERIMENTS.

ON Tuesday (March 13) Dr. Patrick Manson, medical adviser to the Colonial Office, read a paper on "A School of Tropical Medicine" before the members of the Colonial Institute, at the Whitehall Rooms. Sir Henry Jourdain presided, and there were present, among others, Lady Loch, Sir C. Clemati Smith, General Sir Henry Norman, Sir W. Robinson, Sir C. Walpole, Sir John and Lady Goldney, Lady Jourdain, Mr. W. L. Thompson, C.M.G., Dr. W. S. Church, Mr. H. G. Howse, Mr. P. A. Nairne, and Mr. O'Halloran, C. M. G.

Dr. Manson in his interesting paper described some of the tropical diseases, and said that malaria, the chief of the endemic diseases, was the principal cause of sickness and death and of social stagnation in the tropics. Practically this disease alone was the reason why Africa was the Dark Continent. Having described the ravages made by malaria, he said it was a most misleading fallacy that disease arose from climate. It was caused by beasts and plants, and over these we had dominion. He referred to the steps that had been taken to acquire knowledge of the disease germ, and especially the malarial germ, and said that we had it in our power absolutely to avert malaria, founding the methods applied on our knowledge of the habits of the germ and of the transmitter of the germ, the mosquito. As of old, the germ could be killed in the human host by quinine. It was therefore of importance to give quinine to the malarial patient, not for his own sake only, but for the sake of his neighbour as well, to whom he was a continual source of danger through the mosquitos that might feed upon him and so transmit his germs. Malaria could be stamped out in a community by all round free drugging with quinine. After a month or two the supply of infected blood would come to an end, and consequently there would be no more infected mosquitos. Another way of exterminating malaria was to cause all malarials to sleep under mosquito-nets or in mosquito-houses, so that mosquitos would not become infected. Dr. Manson said that the Colonial Office authorities were alive to the practical importance of the recent developments of malariology, and also to the importance of educating the public towards adopting the measures of protection so plainly indicated thereby. In addition to sending a commission to Central Africa and to the West Coast to study malaria on the spot, the department had now authorized him, make to in conjunction with the London School of Tropical Medicine, experiments on the practicability of preventing malaria in intensely malarial localities, by practicable and easily applied means; and to demonstrate in an easily understood and irrefutable manner that the mosquito carried malaria, so that the public should be educated thereby up to the point of being willing and eager to adopt the measures necessary and suitable for self-protection. With regard to the first experiment, a hut, such as would be suitable for the European to live in tropical Africa, was to be erected in the most malarial part of the Roman Campagna available. The hut was to be furnished with wire gauze door and window screens and other devices to render it mosquito proof. Two skilled observers and their two servants were to live in the hut from May till October of this year—that was, during the entire malarial season. They would be at liberty to go where they liked during the day, but from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise they were to be in the hut. If those men escaped from fever it would be absolute proof that by very simple and inexpensive means the human body could be protected from the malaria germ, for, to sleep at the spot in the Roman Campagna selected for the experiment, unprotected for but one night, was regarded by the Romans as tantamount to contracting a malarial fever, and that too of a virulent type. The second experiment was to be as follows:—Laboratory-bred mosquitos, that was, mosquitos raised from the egg in the laboratory, which had had no opportunity of picking up malaria germs in the haunts of malaria, were to be fed in Rome on patients in whose blood the benign tertian malaria parasite had been ascertained by the microscope to be present. These mosquitos were to be transported to London fed on vegetable juices till such time as the malaria germs should have arrived at the venom gland. The insects were then to be liberated in a small mosquito house in which one or more Englishmen who had never left this country were to sleep. It was expected that in about ten days after this the Englishmen would develop malarial fever, and that the malaria parasite would be found in their blood. There was no danger from this experiment, as the type of malaria parasite they proposed experimenting with was not virulent and was easily killed by quinine. Similar experiments had been successfully made, before, so that for the malariologist positive results, provided the proper conditions were complied with, were a foregone conclusion. But the experiments had never been combined in the crucial way proposed, or carried out in so dramatic a way and in a manner so calculated to carry conviction to our countrymen at home and abroad. Should they come out in the way it was believed they would, it would encourage the Colonial Office to go forward in the direction now clearly indicated, and would prepare those for whose education the experiments were intended to adopt such measures as experts might devise for protection from malaria. He added that they had already secured volunteers for these what some might consider somewhat dangerous experiments. The volunteers, needless to say, had faith in the mosquito-malaria theory. Dr. Manson next dealt with the diffusion of epidemic tropical diseases and urged the importance of supporting and perfecting schools for the study of tropical medicine, which were of national importance.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman closed the proceedings.

BARBED WIRE IN THE WEST.

IN the "Century" for February, Mr. E. Hough, tells of the introduction of that "fourfold abomination" which marked out the path of civilization in the far West:

A few years ago a villager down in Illinois bent a bit of iron about a strand of fence wire, and noticed that his cattle avoided it. Out of this idea grew a system of fencing which has preserved our pine forests a few decades longer, but which brought to an end many decades earlier the glorious free days of the open and unfenced West. The great cattle ranges, over which roamed one of the most independent populations ever seen on earth, could never have been fenced by rails, or stone wall or boards of pine. It was difficult enough for the spider-like genius of advancing civilization to keep them fenced with the ever-renewed web of the fatal wire against which the wild men of the early days rebelled so strenuously. Yet mile by mile, thousands of miles after thousands of miles, the cheap and easily spun web crawled out across the West and held it hard and firm. You can never uncoil the deadly web, neither can you replace the victim which it strangled.

Little more than a dozen years ago the writer was with a party hunting for bufialo calves in the upper part of the Panhandle of Texas, where we knew of a little herd still remaining of those great animals, even then considered virtually extinct. It was a weary and desolate land, where between water-hole and water-hole lay sixty or seventy miles of absolute desert. Not a tree broke the endless monotony of the plains. The soil was like flint. The sky had for months been guiltless of a drop of rain. It was a region so utterly unsuited for the habitation of mankind that these last few representatives of a passing race of great American animals had chosen it as their final place of refuge, thinking that perhaps there they would never again hear the sound of rifleshot or see again the face of man. Yet one morning, as we faced the sun of another waterless day, we came upon a line of strong wire fence, coming from where no man could tell, and running in one unbroken line to the uttermost limits of our vision! It was no delusion, no miracle, no wonder of the wild mirage. It was an accursed fact. It had no right there, on that free land, where even the wind had swept for ages unfettered by so much as a leaf or stem of straggling tree. As we marveled and muttered at this thing, we saw in the red light of the east, a little moving band of great forms which we knew to be those of the buffalo. They saw us also, and with the instinct of a generation of persecution swept away at once in flight. Across their line lay this fourfold abomination this corded barrier, this new thing, this infamy never before dreamed, of on these free plains. Close bunched the buffalo struck it with the force of a heavy locomotive and crossed through and over it as though they passed so many straws. Ah, there was a thing dramatic, admirable, out there on that faraway desert! It was the old West rending the net of the retiarius, casting aside the strands set for its undoing, and standing on unhindered, free! Seeing the beauty of this spectacle, our best ropera cow-puncher born on the old range, rose in his stirrups and took off his hat to cheer the buffalo as they lumbered on. For twenty panels the fence lay flat, and we rode across it. Along its inner side was a path worn inches deep by the feet of countless antelope, cut off by this fence from their ancient way to some unknown water-hole. No man of our party felt glad at this evidence of approaching civilization, this fence thrusting out into the wild land. Every man was partizan for the buffalo and the antelope, and exulted at this prostration of their enemy though knowing with sorrow how brief must be their little victory,

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

MAUSER BULLET "BURNS"

THE Special War Correspondent of the "British Medical Journal" writes:—A curious case of possible burn from a bullet was shown in a wound received by a corporal in the Queen's Regiment. The bullet (possibly a spent one) had struck the shaft of the tibia close to the crest transversely, and apparently had drilled the bone. There was a little irregularity of the bone and a fragment may have been displaced. Close to the exit wound was a mark resembling a burn the extent and shape of a bullet. The patient's account was that he had felt himself hit and felt something burning his leg. On removing the puttie the bullet was found lying underneath it. The man stated that it was "red-hot," a perhaps pardonable exaggeration. The bullet, at any rate, was too hot to hold in the hand without pain. The bullet was not a ricochet in appearance. Another patient gave a somewhat similar account. In this instance the bullet entered one inch to the right side of the eighth dousal spine, and made its exit three inches below the clavicle on the same side, without aversing the thoracic cavity. The bullet dropped inside the shirt and burnt the skin. The bullet was found inside the clothes a day or two later. Such accounts have to be received with a certain amount of caution, but undoubtedly the mark on the skin of the abdomen did resemble a burn.

It is often supposed popularly that the temperature of bullets is greatly raised by the friction of the air. The supposition does not seem to rest on an experimental basis. Arrest of movement would develop heat, of course, but the prodigious range of the small-bore bullet shows that the friction is exceedingly slight. Markers at rifle butts are familiar with the fact that ricochet shots (which are recognised by the peculiar hum they make in passing through the air, and which often fall dead by the shelters or drop back off the target), if picked up at once are warm or even hot; but in such cases the movement has been violently arrested. It is possible that some heat might be developed by the arrest of the bullet by the clothing, but in such a case the missile cannot have been travelling with any great velocity. A ricochet shot loses the spin in its longitudinal axis that it acquires in passing through the rifled barrel, but as it glances off after the impact it may revolve on a transverse axis, turning over and over in its flight. It is, therefore, unlikely to make the small wounds of entrance and exit characteristic of the perfect small-bore bullet. Moreover, the nickel sheath of the bullet will probably split up as the bullet strikes the earth and bounds up or glances from it. It is occasionally stated that the cicatrical cord resulting from the passage of a small bore bullet through soft tissues is due to the cauterising action of the bullet. Such a view is hardly to be taken seriously. The cicatrix resembles no doubt that which might be caused by passing a thick galvanic wire through the tissues, and then raising it to a temperature sufficient to burn the tissues. But the cicatrix of a bullet wound is not produced in that way. The velocity with which it passes through the tissues is too great to allow time for any cauterising action, even if the bullet were at white heat.

SEARCH FOR AN INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANET.

IN the current number of "Nature" a quotation is given from the "Harvard College Observatory Circular" describing a plan, prepared by Professor W H. Pickering, for observations during the coming eclipse of the sun, with the object of making a thoroughly systematic search for a possible planet revolving between Mercury and the sun. It is not usual for the observatory to arrange expeditions for solar eclipses, except in the case of the trial of a new problem, when grants of money and instruments are made especially for such work. In explanation of his plan, Professor Pickering starts with the statement of the observed fact that "the faintness of a star that may be photographed with a given instrument against a bright back-ground of sky depends, within certain limits directly on the focal length of the lens, and is independent of its aperture." It has also been previously pointed out that "three minutes after the pole star first becomes visible to the naked eye in the evening, the sky surrounding it is of about the same photographic intensity as that of the sky near the sun during a total solar eclipse." Using a photographic lens of 3 inches aperture and 11 feet 4 inches focal length, the field was large enough to cover nine 8 by 10-inch plates. With an exposure of one minute to the region of the pole, about three minutes after the pole star became visible, was sufficient to appreciably darken the plate, but not enough to obscure the images of stars down to the eighth magnitude. Four of these instruments will be employed in May next, all attached to the same mounting, and arranged so as to photograph a region about 32deg. by 10deg. having the sun as centre.

As the earth passes through the equatorial plane of the sun only about one week after the eclipse, this will be a favourable time for such a search, as the planet would appear somewhere on the narrow line forming the projection of this plane upon the celestial sphere. The Harvard Expedition for this purpose will be stationed in the State of Alabama, but as even a successful observation at only one station will be insufficient to compute the orbit or determine its distance from the sun it is therefore hoped that some other observer will be able to duplicate the work in Spain or Algeria. Although, of course, it would be desirable to also employ four cameras, if possible, this is not necessary, and two lenses one photographing the region on each side of the sun, would, in conjunction with the Harvard plates, be sufficient to confirm the discovery and permit the computation of an approximate circular orbit, which could then be more accurately determined at the next eclipse in 1901.

THE VALUE OF A WIFE.

A Jury at Kokomo has decided, and the court by its rulings sustained the decision, that where a man offers a sum of money for the rescue of his wife from a perilous position and another person effects the rescue, the husband is liable in the full amount of the sum offered, and that he cannot plead temporary excitement or that the wife was not worth as much as he offered. The case was this—Last spring, when the streams were full, a wealthy Howard country farmer and his wife were crossing a bridge when the structure gave way and let them fall into the water. The man got ashore, but the woman was carried down stream by the strong current, until her garments caught on the overhanging branch of a tree. The husband, naturally excited, a majority of husbands would be in such circumstances, ran along the shore, in great distress, crying for help, and offered 1000 dollars to any one who would rescue his wife. The mistake he made seems to have been in not going to the rescue himself, for a neighbouring farmer, rushing to the scene, waded in and brought the woman ashore. Subsequently, when he called on the husband and demanded the promised reward of 1000 dollars, the latter refused to pay it. The escuer brought a suit, and the jury gave him a verdict for the full amount. On the witness stand the husband admitted the offer, but said he did not mean it, and the sum was too great anyhow.

A USE FOR FISH SCALES.

THE United States Consul at Lyons, says the "Board of Trade Journal," under date 27th December, 1899, reports that an inquiry has been made at his consulate for fish scales, to be used in the manufacture of artificial pearls and other ornaments, by the recently discovered method of a French chemist. The supply is much less than the demand, and it is said that large quantities will be used and a good price paid for them. The scales should be sprinkled with salt as soon as they are removed from the fish and packed in tin cans. It is believed that an important business might be established in an article that has, at present, no commercial value.

SIR M. HICKS BEACH received on March 14, at the Treasury, deputations from the London Chamber of Commerce and London traders and the Liverpool trades on the subject of the proposed tax on brokers' produce contract notes. Objections to the tax were stated by various members of the deputations, who pointed out that it would be a heavy and unjust burden on brokers, would be easily evaded, and would embarrass trade operations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to both deputations, explained the precise nature of his proposals, expressed his sense of the value of the views set before him, which he undertook carefully to consider, and mentioned as a matter which he might have to weigh the expediency of repealing one of the exemptions to the Stamp Act of 1891, which would make the proposed taxation more general in its application.

IN the Edinburgh Court of Session on March 13 Jas. Scott, the Glasgow superintendent of the Shipping Federation, was awarded £350. damages against Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M.P., and £100. damages against J. Stevenson, secretary of the Seamen's Union, for slander. The incident arose out of the seamen's strike at Glasgow two years ago, and the slanderous statements were circulated by a placard.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·909	Calm	2	76·1	58·2	73	0·14	1·10	−2·23
Sirsa	29·182	SSW	4	75·2	56·1	73	...	·11	−1·79
Delhi	29·869	W	4	93·7	64·1	79	0·20	1·59	−1·23
Agra	29·681	SW	8	96·0	68·9	69	..	0·57	−0·73
Cawnpore	29·800	Calm	3	89·4	73·1	69	..	1·70	...
Allahabad	29·789	WNW	4	101·1	72·3	38	..	4·99	+3·06
Jhansi	29·869	Calm	3	100·0	75·6	43	..	1·01	−0·52
Jacobabad	29·874	E	4	91·5	65·1	66	..	0·15	−0·93
Karachi	29·872	Calm	10	93·4	75·2	73	..	0·18	−1·33
Jaypore	29·908	NNW	6	95·2	66·1	50	..	0·06	−1·55
Ajmere	29·902	S	8	92·4	72·6	55	0·03	0·15	−1·18
Deesa	29·861	W	12	97·6	70·0	62	..	0·00	−0·54
Ahmedabad	29·877	NW	4	100·3	72·1	65	..	0·03	...
Bhuj	29·879	WNW	17	95·3	69·9	73	..	0·00	−0·40
Jamnagar	29·880	WSW	17	90·5	70·2	73	..	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·883	W	12	99·9	65·3	32	..	0·00	−0·54
Bhownagar									
Para	29·856	NW	9	97·6	67·3	69	..	0·01	...
Veraval	29·872	NW	9	82·0	70·3	83	..	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·878	NE	11	89·3	70·0	68	..	0·08	−0·95
Indore	29·858	N	5	96·3	67·1	39	..	0·02	−1·2
Saugor	29·836	NNE	2	93·8	71·6	41	..	0·42	−2·05
Jubulpore	29·830	NW	2	97·5	67·7	34	..	2·31	−0·31
Hoshangabad	29·876	NW	1	100·1	69·2	44	..	0·36	−1·59
Khandwa	29·862	NW	6	98·7	72·6	24	..	0·28	−1·11
Raipur	29·801	WSW	10	101·4	80·5	13	..	2·09	−0·17
Nagpur	29·802	NNW	6	104·2	76·1	18	..	0·51	−2·50
Amraoti	29·846	NNE	4	100·2	73·8	23	..	0·11	−2·22
Akola	29·843	NW	5	102·7	71·7	23	..	0·03	−2·83
Surat	29·883	NE	5	97·7	72·5	66	..	0·00	−0·25
Malegaon	29·852	NW	7	99·4	67·3	44	..	0·01	−1·24
Bombay	29·883	NNE	10	84·9	74·6	74	..	0·00	−0·92
Poona	29·871	NW	8	98·4	65·9	42	..	0·01	−1·78
Ahmednagar	29 867	NW	6	95·9	64·0	36	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	N	5	96·9	70·7	18	..	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·807	NE	8	105·2	77·5	25	..	0·67	−1·56
Ratnagiri	29 857	NW	8	87·9	74·9	78	..	1·25	+0·44
Belgaum	29·831	Calm	10	97·3	68·3	45	..	0·00	−2·80
Goa	29 869	N	9	89·0	75·4	80	..	0·00	...
Karwar	29·855	N	6	87·8	74·0	82	..	0·98	−2·74
Mangalore	29·858	Calm	1	88·8	78·9	74	..	0·26	−3·47
Calicut	29·841	Calm	7	93·3	79·5	75	..	0·11	−7·08
Cochin	29·847	N	1	91·5	80·6	74	..	4·28	−8·20
Bangalore	29·847	SSW	8	95·3	69·8	67	..	0·27	−4·75
Secunderabad	29·801	Calm	6	103·2	78·4	44	..	0·67	−2·31
Masulipatam	29·852	S	9	94·6	78·1	79	..	0·00	−8·54
Bellary	29·823	Calm	3	101·7	79·3	44	..	0·35	−2·25
Cuddapah	29·803	SW	L	107·3	80·9	66	..	0·45	−5·55
Madras	29·853	S	8	91·5	75·5	73	..	2·13	−18·15
Coimbatore	29·847	E	1	100·9	75·6	75	..	6·10	+0·06
Trichinopoly	29·848	ESE	4	102·9	80·2	61	..	1·96	−7·67
Negapatam	29·858	S	16	91·0	82·0	72	..	12·18	−18·71
Colombo	29·856	ESE	9	92·5	77·0	70	..	20·96	−19·09
Aden	29·842		12	91·8	72·4	86	..	1·48	−1·10

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 21° below the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Neemuch and Saugor, and the minimum 5° to 8° at Sirsa, Delhi and Raipur. The highest

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., has written a book on London—its title is "Our Great City"—for his well-known series of Citizen Readers. He tells in a popular way everything about London, its history its people, its government, and so on, that the young reader ought to know. The volume, like its predecessors, may also find a welcome from grown-up folks.

Mr. Elkin Mathews announces a set of little volumes which will be known as the Vigo Cabinet Series. Prose and verse alike will find a place, the first two volumes being in the latter catagory. One by Canon Skrine, of Trinity College, Glenalmond, is inspired by recent events in the Transvaal, and has the title, "The Queen's Highway." The other, called "Home in War Time," consists of a selection from the lyrics written by Sydney Dobell during the Crimean campaign. This volume, relating to a poet who won the admiration of Tennyson and Carlyle, has been edited by Mr. W. G. Hutchison.

Sir Walter Scott is an unfailing attraction. Mr. W. S. Crockett, a Native of the Scott country, is giving us, through Messrs. Black, a book about it. It will set out, minutely and after full inquiry, the story of the famous Borderland and its associations with Scott. Not a spot of historic and romantic interest but will be referred to, all along the Tweed and its tributaries, from Berwick to the Beild. Few have studied the Scott country as Mr. W. S. Crockett has done, and, apart from description, it will be pictured in 200 illustrations, many of them new.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, whose notable study of Danton appeared recently, is engaged upon a history of Paris from the earliest times to the present day. He seeks, as it were, to give us a biography of Paris, a volume sketching its life story. He hopes to put into the hand of the traveller something that will explain, as in a mirror, the historical development of the French capital. M. Belloc finds his text largely in the buildings—what they have been and seen; but there is also in each chapter a sketch of the society of the period and a description of the general aspect of the city. Mr. Arnold announces the book.

Mr. Freemantle is to publish, in several volumes, an English translation of Chateau-briand's great prose work, "Les Memoirs d'Outte-Tombe." The translator is Mr. Teixeira de Mattos, who will present the work in its entirety, save for the lives of Napolean I, and Madame Recamier. These were interpolated into the memoirs without having any particular bearing upon the author. Needless to say, the biography has a high historical interest as a record of the period of Chateaubriand. Hardly a French celebrity of his day—and he lived eighty years—is omitted from this record. The book, too, is famous with Frenchmen for its exquisite style.

Mr. Edmund Gosse is to do an introduction for a new edition, announced by Mr. Freemantle, of William Penn's "Fruits of Solitude." These are maxims and reflections, much in the manner of La Rochefoucauld, but without his bitterness and cynicism. Stevenson, it may be remembered, tells us how he picked up a copy of this little book on a San Francisco book stall, in 1879. He was ill at the time, despondent, "sick unto death, and the reading of Penn greatly comforted him. We know, indeed, from Mr. Gosse that Stevenson had an intention, never carried out of making the book and its author the subject of a critical essay.

Mr. W. H. Mallock's versification of parts of Lucretius, in the metre employed by FitzGerald for Omar Khayyam, will be published by Messrs. Black on an early date. The fourth volume of Lady Randolph Churchills "Anglo-Saxon Review" will contain some unpublished letters of Lord Beaconsfield. The articles will include "Angling Notes," by the Countess of Malmesbury; "A Century of Women," by Lady Jeune; and "What Can be Done for the Drama," from the pen of Mr. William Archer. The second volume of the new Oxford edition of Burnet's "History of My Own Time," edited by Mr. Osmund Airy, will be published at once by the Clarendon Press. It brings the narrative down to the death of Charles II. It is a matter for regret that Mr. Airy's engagements as her Majesty's Inspector of Schools at Birmingham will not permit him to continue his work on Burnet. Messrs. Macmillan are publishing at once a work on "Monopolies and Trusts," by Professor Ely, of Wisconsin. It is the first book of an American series dealing with the duties of citizenship. Another American volume is being issued by Messrs. Putnam—namely, "Problems in Ethics," by Mr. John Steinfort Kedney. Mr. G. E. Marindin has edited a new edition of the students' history of Greece, originally written by Mr. Philip Smith. Mr. Murray publishes the history. Some regret must be felt at the threatened disappearance of the quaint little house in Park Shot, Richmond, which, forty odd years ago, witnessed the turning-point in the literary life of "George Eliot." "To be let on building lease" is the sentence announced on the board which now stands in the untidy garden, and we understand that as soon as a purchaser is forthcoming the old house, together with Nos. 7 and 9, will be razed to the ground. It was in September, 1855, that Marian Evans and her consort, George Lewes, took rooms at Melross House, Park Shot (No. 8) and it is clear, from her letters and journals, that they grew deeply attached to them. "It always seems like going home," she wrote, "when we return to Park Shot." It is melancholy to recall George Eliots description of the place as they found it in 1855, and as they doubtless left it in 1859—"in the pink of order and cleanliness.' It would be hard, indeed, to imagine a more neglected-looking building, its only redeeming feature being the ivy which clings to it affectionately.

The Kelmscott Press books could not have been submitted to a severer test than that of last week at Sotheby's, when nearly two hundred lots, including many duplicates, were sold on one day. The position of these books, from a commercial point of view, may be regarded as unassailable. The prices of individual publications may fluctuate slightly from one season to another, but probably not to any marked degree. At the time of William Morris's death a considerable fall in the price of Kelmscott Press books was anticipated in some quarters, and, as a matter of fact, there was an apparent decline in the market value, but only for a short space of time. We know of one collector who could have purchased a complete set for £100, but he hesitated, and, of course, lost his opportunity. We do not think such a chance will occur again for a long time.

Several well-known literary men are promoting testimonial to a brother worker, Mr. Morton Luce. He is the author of an excellent manual for the study of Tennyson, and a favourite lecturer on English literature. A prolonged illness, has compelled Mr. Luce to discontinue all his labours. Thanks, indeed, to premature attempts to resume them, he is now ordered a lengthened period of rest. It is in order to secure this for him that a testimonial has been set on foot. Among those who suppot it are Dr. Dowden, Dr. Garnett, Mr. Churton Collins, Mr. Stopford Brooke, Professor Saintsbury, and Dr. Sandys. The honorary secretary is Mr. T. G. Jeffery, the Capital and Counties Bank, Redland branch, Bristol.

A work on the subject "Democracy and Empire" is being published at once by Messrs. Macmillan. The writer is an American, Professor Giddings, of Columbia University. He says that his studies have led him to the view that the merging of small States into the larger political aggregates is likely to continue. This will only cease when the semi-civilised, the barbarian, and savage communities have been brought under the protection of the larger civilised nations. Professor Giddings is convinced that the future of civilisation will to a great extent depend upon the predominant influence of the English-speaking people, or of the Russians, according as one race or the other gets the upper hand. Democracy and empire he holds to be entirely compatible.

Messrs. Bell have in preparation a series of historica and descriptive handbooks dealing with the principal public schools of England. They are intended to give a short account of the foundation and history of each school, and a description of the growth and present condition of the buildings. Further, the volumes are to deal with the method and routine of the educattonal system, and lastly they will supply accurate information as to the games, amusements, and non-scholastic interests which may prevail in the school. Each school will be treated by an "old boy," or by a master, who will be able to avail himself readily of information from head-quarters. Thus, the two first volumes, on Charterhouse and Rugby, will be by assistant masters at these schools. Mr. A. H. Tod and Mr. H. C. Braddy, and the third volume, on Eton, by an "old boy," Mr. A. Clutton-Brock.

Mr. Crockett's new novel, "Joan of the Sword Hand," will be published during the month by Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co. Messrs. Chatto will publish Miss Bertha Thomas's story. "The Son of the House"; also a new edition of "Alan St. Aubyn's" novel "Bonnie Maggie Lauder." It is now pretty well known that "Alan St. Aubyn" is Mrs. Marshall. Mr. Arnold will shortly publish three novels—'A Cynic's Conscience," by C. T. Podmore; "Lotus or Laurel," by Helen Wallace (Gordon Roy); and "A Plain Woman's Part," by Norley Chester. "Love's Guesdon" is the title of a story by Conrad H. Carroder which Messrs. White are bringing out in a few days. Miss Esme Stuart is the autnor of a novel, An Unknown Quantity," which Messrs. Methuen are just issuing.

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